THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 117

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

HAVING THINGS TO DO WITH, WHY BE IDLE—WHY?

Authors of 'Road to Plenty' Want to Know, Too, and Set Forth Their Views

HOOVER, THEY POINT OUT, KNOWS ANSWER

"New Economics," They Say, Must Find Continuous Use for All Nation's Resources

The need for an engineered prosperity grows clearer if labor and capital are to be satisfactorily employed. Herbert Hoover has pledged his Administration to put the new economics into practice.

An authorized exposition of a portion of his general plan for stabilizing prosperity was presented to the Conference of Governors at New Orleans by Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, who explained that the economic foundations of this policy, and specific ways of applying it, are detailed in "The Road to Plenty," by William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and Waddill Catchings, New York banker.

These keen analysts have now written 18 articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The first appears today and will be followed by others, one every other day.

By WILLIAM T. FOSTER and WADDILL CATCHINGS

Every now and then, a million or more men are added to the numbers of the unemployed, even though there are abundant tools to work with and materials to work upon, abundant credit for productive uses, and a world in dire need of the goods which these idle men, by the use of these idle machines, would gladly make out of these surplus materials.

Men, machines, money, and materials—all in superabundance!

Why?

Sisyphus, according to Greek mythology, was condemned to go on for all time, rolling to the top of a steep hill a huge stone which, as soon as it reached the top, always rolled down again. Must business forever suffer as did Sisyphus?

To ask the same question in other words: Is there no way in which we can continuously use our vast resources of men, machines, money, and materials, thus sustaining production and employment, and bringing more

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Tacna-Arica Pact Said to Hinge on Site of New Port

Peru Wants Assurance That Substitute Outlet for Tacna Can Be Built

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Solution of the Tacna-Arica problem has narrowed down to one element—the matter of obtaining services of a construction company able to give assurance of its ability to construct a satisfactory port as a substitute outlet for Tacna, it is learned authoritatively here.

The port would be built at La Yarada in the Province of Tacna, a site selected by a commission of Chilean engineers.

First, however, authorities must be convinced that a port can be constructed that will endure wind and tide.

Preliminary agreements said to have been reached include an admission by Chile that a new port for Peru is a necessity.

Chile, it is said, will defray costs of construction of the port, and the whole project will be approved by President Augusto Leguia of Peru when proper guarantees are made by a reputable construction company.

When it has been definitely established that a satisfactory and permanent port can be constructed at La Yarada, the basis for a treaty completely settling the old controversy will have been laid.

A great number of minor details are involved but the state of negotiations at the present indicates that no insurmountable difficulties will present themselves.

Peruvian authorities will have to consider the matter of diverting the present railroad connecting Tacna and Arica to the new port, or constructing a new branch to the existing line.

Territory involved would be divided along the La Paz-Arica Railroad, with Tacna to belong to Peru and Arica to Chile.

Early Solution Forecast

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—An early meeting of high government officials of Chile and Peru is forecast in the efforts to settle the Tacna-Arica problem.

Well informed circles understand that Presidents Leguia of Peru and Ibanez of Chile, accompanied by foreign ministers of both countries are to meet shortly at Arica or at the sea nearby, to seal an accord which will dispose of the question.

A full Cabinet meeting was held April 13 in which the Minister of Foreign Relations, Rios Gallardo, gave a detailed account of the progress made in the Tacna-Arica negotiations. The report was unanimously approved by the President and other ministers.

First India Air Mail Arrives at Croydon

By the Associated Press

London

THE first India-England air mail plane arrived at Croydon on April 14, two minutes ahead of schedule. The air liner carried five passengers and 500 pounds of mail, and negotiated the 5000 miles from Karachi in seven days.

One of the passengers was Vice-Marshal Sir Viell Vivian, who left Croydon on March 30 on the inaugural air mail trip to India, arriving at Karachi on April 6. He departed on the return flight within 24 hours, having thus covered 10,000 miles in 14½ days.

STUDENT YOUTH LINKING WORLD IN FELLOWSHIP

International House Offers New York's Welcome to Every Race and Creed

Youth—that perennial fact and recurrent challenge—is constantly demanding more sympathetic understanding and thoughtful consideration.. To aid in fostering a clearer perception of the question, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is printing 26 articles on "The Youth of Today," written by one well qualified for the task. This is the thirteenth article of the series.

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

The International House of New York City has been called "the great lighthouse of international understanding on the Atlantic coast." It is just that. More than 500 young people, representing always more than 65 nations, fellowship together in this student center. One-fourth of this number is American, one-fourth European, a third is Oriental, while the remainder represent miscellaneous nationalities around the world.

The attitude and purpose of the house may best be understood by quoting the following from the official literature of this institution: "I am the International House, I open my doors to the students of the world, that they may live together and grow in understanding. I am builded as a canopy for an adventure which had its beginning in a friendly greeting given to a lonely student many years ago, which has widened into a world brotherhood; therefore, I am not a beginning, but a fulfillment.

"I welcome students of every race and creed. Within my walls they and their friends may have fellowship with one another. There they may come to know the world through intellectual contacts with its peoples—its earnest young people—who are seeking betterment—growth—who will lead future developments in every land. I am a house of echoes. What of love, friendship and understanding my friends sing into me, will come back to them." How befitting, therefore, that over the main entrance of the International House, there should be inscribed the words, "That Brotherhood May Prevail."

Students Share in Management

The students share largely in the management of the house, expecially on the side of activities. The general membership elects a cabinet, which in turn sponsors the student enterprises. The International Student Assembly provides a platform for the free discussion of social and political questions. The nationals of each country elect two representatives to the assembly, making a deliberative student body representative of practically every nation, race and creed.

Among the activities sponsored by these young people are the Sunday supper, at which prominent speakers address the students on world problems; national nights, arranged to give the various racial groups an opportunity to present, in dramatic form, the customs, manners, music, art and culture of their respective countries; International Student Assembly debates and discussions, and, the maintenance of an extension bureau that makes available to colleges, churches, schools and social and fraternal clubs a select number of foreign student speakers.

It is now proposed that similar houses of fellowship be built in other international student communities.

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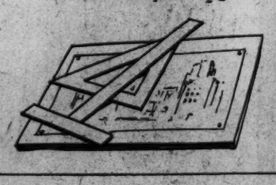
Architecture as a Profession for Women

will be discussed

Tomorrow

on the

Women's Enterprises Page



TAX REDUCTIONS ANNOUNCED IN BRITISH BUDGET

Chancellor Announces to House "Respectable Solid Surplus"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, before a cheering and counter-cheering House of Commons crowded from floor to ceiling and containing the leaders of all communities from the Prince of Wales downward, on April 15, in unfolding the budget, announced the total immediate abolition of the tea duties which have been in operation since the days of Queen Elizabeth and other sensational changes calculated to lighten the burden of the taxpayer and to help agriculture and the manufacturing industries.

Although balancing the budget with an estimated surplus of £4,000,000 for the coming year, the Government proposes to relieve farmers of all local taxation from April 1 instead, as previously proposed from next autumn. The betting tax will be immediately repealed as having failed and a system of licenses upon bookmakers instituted instead.

The license duties upon brewers and other liquor manufactures are increased to counterbalance precisely the advantage given these trades under the recent derating legislation. On the other hand liquor license duties for retailers are reduced by 25 per cent from Oct. 1. Harbor dues pressing upon the herring and other fisher-folk are reduced. The railway passenger duties are removed in consideration of the railway companies undertaking to devote the proceeds to improvements to cheapen the transport of minerals and other goods.

Road-making Expenditure

The expenditure on road-making is increased by £8,000,000 but the Government rejects Mr. Lloyd George's proposal for a great road construction loan as uneconomic. In view of the general election, the Government will divide the budget legislation so as to give whatever party succeeds it the ability to modify its proposals.

Amidst howls from the Opposition and loud applause from the Conservatives, Mr. Churchill, in conclusion, announced that an opportunity would be given before the election for a general discussion and criticism of the Government's proposals, when bill would be proposed for the abolition of the tea duties. This, he explained, smilingly, would reduce the purely electioneering motions that otherwise might be proposed.

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introducing his 1929 financial

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SAMOANS ADHERE TO PASSIVE POLICY

Many Refuse to Pay Taxes to New Zealanders

APIA, Western Samoa (AP)—The passive resistance begun two years ago by native Samoans to New Zealand administration continues. Some natives have paid their taxes, more have not. An "economy commission" from New Zealand reported adversely on some matters in Samoa, and recommended that severe retrenchment be made in local expenditures; also that in future the civil service be run chiefly by New Zealanders who would remain for only two-year terms.

The commission recommended that subsidies to Samoa by New Zealand be cut down; notably the benefits derived by Samoa from profits of the New Zealand reparation estates situated in these islands.

Public Impatient for Peace Move, Loudon Warns Arms Commission

President Urges Definite Progress in Disarmament—Improved Arbitration Methods Urged as Basis—No Naval Parley Expected Before 1931

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Representatives of 26 nations assembled in the Glass Room of the Palace of the Nations for the sixth meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission.

The president, Dr. Loudon, opened the session by warning the commission that public opinion was becoming impatient, and with reason. But after this crack of the presidential whip, he added that progress must necessarily be slow, for the demand for security had to be satisfied before the nations would consent to reduce their armaments. This, however, he hoped might be done by improved methods of arbitration.

Hugh S. Gibson, Lord Cushendun and N. Sato, respectively American, British and Japanese delegates, have no preconceived ideas concerning the appointment of a naval subcommittee, and it is possible this may be appointed when the commission has discussed proposals for naval limitations in the draft convention. The idea is that representatives of the naval powers should then set to work to see whether they can devise the basis of an agreement.

Geneva is buzzing with rumors about what the three powers are going to achieve. Both sides are anxious to remove misunderstandings and prepare the ground for settlement of the Anglo-American differences.

But if Mr. Gibson has a program he is not expected to divulge it at this stage. It is understood that he conceives it his primary duty here to get ahead with the work of the Preparatory Commission. He will, no doubt, be glad to follow up any trail that suggests advantage in further conversations with Lord Cushendun. But no decisions are likely to be taken here. Whatever arises out of the private conversations will be for London and Washington to discuss.

All these questions can be discussed at the 1931 conference on the Washington Agreement; and it is stated that there is no idea of holding another conference before then.

On the eve of a general election the British Government cannot be expected to work out a new naval settlement. Lord Cushendun has not been sent here to discuss naval issues alone. He is anxious to get something done for limitation of land armaments.

Mr. Chiang, the new Chinese Minister to Berlin, who has been appointed by the Kuomintang to the Preparatory Commission, has made a proposal for abolition of conscription as the best contribution to limitation of armaments. He has been instructed to base his proposition on the Kellogg Pact.

Pilsudski Gets Full Control in New Government

Soldier-Politicians Are Feature of Polish Ministry Under Switalski

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The Government crisis resulting from the resignation of Premier Prof. Casimir Bartel has been ended by Casimir Switalski, Minister of Education, accepting the post of Prime Minister. Marshal Joseph Pilsudski retains the portfolio of War Minister, August Zaleski that of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Slawoj Skladkowski, Home Affairs. Col. Ignace Matuszewski is to be provisionally Finance Minister, being aided by a consulting board, among whose members are Gabriel Czechowicz, who resigned this post recently.

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Three members of the so-called "Colonel" group of soldier politicians have been called on by Marshal Pilsudski to fill posts in the new Cabinet, according to news received here. The most prominent of them, Colonel Matuszewski, appointed as acting Minister of Finance, is Polish Minister at Budapest, a young man reputed to be a great admirer of Fascismo.

The other two are Colonel Prystor, acting Minister of Labor, and Colonel Boerner, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, old friends and comrades in arms of Marshal Pilsudski. The new Premier, Mr. Switalski, is also closely associated with the Marshal, having been originally a school teacher and afterward Marshal Pilsudski's press secretary, when the latter succeeded Ignace Paderewski as President in the early days of the new Republic.

The nature of the new appointment is held to indicate that Marshal Pilsudki intends to adopt a stronger attitude than heretofore in the face of any future opposition from the Diet.

LABOR EXTENDS FRIENDLY HAND TO SOUTHRONS

A. F. of L. Branch, Opposing Radicals in Carolinas, Says, "We Build, Not Wreck"

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Organized labor's message of co-operation with the textile industry of the South was delivered here by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in the first of a series of conferences designed to spread unionism throughout the southern states.

The conference was called by the executive committee of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, T. A. Wilson, president. Dowell Patterson, head of the South Carolina State Federation, and representatives from other southern states were present.

Only a week before, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, pledged support to the mountaineer workers in the rayon plants in Elizabethton, Tenn., where leaders in the recent strike were kidnapped and taken out of town. The two speeches indicate intense interest of the labor movement in the rapid industrialization of the South, which has been accompanied recently by unrest, and a dozen sporadic and spontaneous strikes.

Brings Conciliatory Message

Mr. McMahon brought a message of conciliation. He did not refer directly to the communistic strike in the Loray Mill at Gastonia, N. C., under the auspices of the National Textile Workers Union, a radical organization, but his whole talk was interpreted in relation to the situation there. His organization he described to be a law abiding group, affiliated with the conservative federation of labor, which seeks harmony in industry and orderly processes, carried on through collective bargaining.

Southern manufacturers, he said, can choose the type of organization with which they will deal in their future relationships with their workers, by their own actions toward the American Federation of Labor.

Up till the entrance of Mr. McMahon in the textile situation here, it is pointed out, the dissatisfied southern workers have had only their own leadership, or that of the Communistic group to fall back upon. Surrounding textile mills are universally on the 10 or 12-hour working day, while wages for night work for women average as low as $11.88 according to the United States Labor Department figures for 1928.

Mr. McMahon declared that he did not come into the region to cause

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Vatican Protested Canterbury's Visit

Proposed Trip of Anglican Head to Palestine Styled Infringement of Status Quo

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—A highly placed authority of the Patriarchate, in the absence of the Latin Patriarch today confirmed the report that a protest had been made by the Vatican against the Archbishop of Canterbury's contemplated visit to Palestine, which the Anglican authorities were informed by cable by the Archbishop himself, he had abandoned, owing to a change in the plans of J. Pierpont Morgan, with whom he had expected to make a private pilgrimage.

The Patriarch submitted that the Archbishop of Canterbury's visit would constitute a serious infringement of the status quo observed since the Reformation, when the Rome authority took over the sacred places.

'Snubs,' Left Behind on Air Journey, Still Gets Points for His 'Diary'

Boston Newsmen Fly to and From New York on Plane of Colonial Line

Preliminary to the regular opening of its passenger service between Boston and New York, the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., on Saturday, April 13, took a group of newspaper men over the route in the 14-passenger all-metal Ford plane Nemissa. Paul R. Carmack, author and delineator of "The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog," represented THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on the trip. It was the cartoonist's first experience aboard an airplane, and he tells his story, in the following interesting article.

By PAUL R. CARMACK

A group of Boston newspaper men are the guests of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc. They are taking us on a flight to New York and return, preliminary to opening the regular passenger service between the two cities on April 15.

Snubs, being a newspaper dog, thought he should be included. But he was not mentioned in the invitation so he had to be left behind.

As we arrive at the Boston airport the Nemissa, one of the Colonial Airways' 14-passenger all-metal Ford planes, is being warmed up. Two experienced pilots are at the dual controls. In a few moments we are seated in the luxurious wicker seats in the Pullman-like cabin.

Take One Wide Swing

It is the first time up for some of us—particularly "us." It is 10:20 of a blustery morning. The swift run down the field is begun. In one wide

Snubs Had to Be Left Behind.

swing we reach an altitude of 2000 feet and head for New York. We have only a moment in which to glance down at Boston Common and the innumerable crooked and winding streets of the city.

A neatly groomed steward saunters in. He offers cotton for our ears. It helps to lessen the roar of the three powerful motors. I think of Snubs. Too bad he couldn't have come. He likes to bark and here he could have barked his loudest barks without disturbing anyone.

There are strong head winds and for the first 15 minutes the plane goes over small but invisible "air bumps," and we, the beginners at least, receive a roller-coaster thrill.

Sail Along Smoothly

Then the air becomes smooth and we sail along as though we were traveling on a skating rink floor. We begin to relax, and the patch-quilt design of the country beneath us holds our attention.

It is hard to realize our speed. An instrument before us registers 115 miles an hour, but the scenes beneath us seem to go by much slower. However, in a few minutes, 17 to be exact, we are over Providence, R. I.

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ALLIED DEMANDS ON REICH BRING CRISIS AT PARIS

Both Sides Now Looking to American Chairman to Show Way Out

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Never has wise American mediation been more necessary than it will be this week in the crisis which has arisen in the conference of experts, the Allies ranging themselves on one side as in 1919 and submitting figures to a German delegation as final settlement of the reparation debt. The seriousness of the position will be appreciated when it is said that the entire German press denounces the allied demands as too high, thus rendering their acceptance by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank and one of the German delegates as more than problematical.

After two months of arduous deliberation the delegates have reached this point. They have constructed a scheme for handling reparations through an international bank and this scheme has tentatively been accepted. Eventually it will be of the greatest importance, but for the present it is merely a design on paper of a mill without motive power or corn to grind.

When the delegates came to consider reparations proper they broke up the round table conference and entered into two—even three—separate camps. On one side were the Allies framing their claims; on the other side Germany which now is called upon to examine these claims.

Has Kept In Background

Fortunately Owen D. Young, who has hitherto not committed himself but is understood to favor a somewhat lower figure, remains with his colleague of the American delegation in the background ready to come forward as arbiter.

It is precisely this prospect of American good offices being employed that makes it still possible to take a comparatively hopeful view of the proceedings.

The Allies, although they have formed a bloc, are by no means dogmatic. They assert their demands but they do not give them the character of an ultimatum. The demands are simply a starting point for bargaining. Germany would have them reduced to an extent that the Allies cannot admit.

Between these two standpoints Mr. Young will take his place and it is freely acknowledged in both the French and German press that much depends upon his ability as chairman in reconciling all parties. It is

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Trade Official Assails Fraud in Advertising

W. E. Humphrey Cites Beauty Cream and Hair Restorer Lures as Swindles

ST. LOUIS (AP)—W. E. Humphrey, federal trade commissioner, in an address before the annual meeting of the American Zinc Institute, April 15, declared that the people of the country were being robbed of hundreds of millions of dollars annually by false and misleading advertisements appearing in newspapers and magazines.

"Some of the more glaring instances of this class of advertisement might be cited," he said. "Those holding out alluring promises of lucrative employment; patent medicine advertisements, frequently injurious, never of any value; beauty creams and various rejuvenating cosmetics—all of them frauds and swindles and perhaps the greatest of all just at the present moment are the various anti-fat remedies, appliances, soaps, belts, machines, powders and medicines; all of them fakes and all of them dishonest—and some of them dangerous.

"Fabulous sums are spent for these frauds. Hair restorers are aged frauds. Few men with bald pates seem to be able to withstand the allurement of this ancient and shameless fake."

Mr. Humphrey said that following a conference last October, the majority of the publishers promised cooperation in eliminating this class of advertisements, and that the results generally had been good.

"Some few are not keeping their promises," he declared. "We are going to force decency upon these few. We are going to clean their house for them."

YORKSHIRE WORKERS ADVISED NOT TO STRIKE

DEWSBURY, Yorkshire (AP) — Workers on heavy woolens employed in 15 mills have been advised by the trade union to accept wage reductions under protest. Nearly 8000 workers are affected and the case is watched as a precedent for the whole industry.

The workers had decided to hand in notices stopping work by a vote of 2304 to 2187. But in view of the narrow majority in favor of a walkout, acceptance of the reductions is expected.

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Plane Gently Lowered 5000 Feet by Parachute

By the Associated Press

Santa Ana, Calif.

AN AIRPLANE, with its motor cut off at 5000 feet altitude, was successfully lowered to the ground by a parachute here. The parachute, released from the plane by a coil spring, took up the ship's weight of 2800 pounds after a drop of 200 feet. Capt. Roscoe Turner piloted the craft, a biplane, which was landed gently in a field three miles from the Martin airport, where it had taken off.

The parachute was 60 feet in diameter and contained 600 square yards of silk.

SEA TRADITIONS HALT LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMS

Conciliation of British and American Policies Urged by J. M. Kenworthy

By LIEUT.-COMMANDER J. M. KENWORTHY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Behind all the difficulties of an arrangement for a limitation of naval armaments by agreement between the United States of America and Great Britain, lies the question of the right of capture at sea during warlike operations. By tradition Britain stands for the widest belligerent rights, the United States for the widest neutral rights in time of war.

This clash of tradition prevented the limitation of the number of cruisers to be constructed at the Washington Naval Conference in 1921; and through the gap in that Treaty commenced the naval shipbuilding race that has disturbed public relations between the two English-speaking peoples.

This same lack of agreement or understanding on sea law was the underlying cause of the breakdown of the Three Power Naval Conference at Geneva in 1927. Unless it is tackled and settled it may well lead to the lack of any further agreement in 1931 when the Washington Agreement of 1921 comes up for renewal.

Room Left for Distrust

Fortunately there is an increasing tendency to face the facts and to realize that a mere agreement on naval parity is not enough. The British and American Navies might be exactly equal in ships, in tonnage, in armaments, in the number of trained and enlisted men, there might even be parity reached in naval bases by the scrapping of certain British dockyards overseas.

And yet, unless the two peoples and their governments see eye to eye, on the freedom of the seas, there will be room for suspicions; and suspicions lead to misunderstandings; and misunderstandings lead to the atmosphere from which, at the worst, wars will spring, and at best they lessen the influence of Britain and America in preserving the peace of the world.

The proposal of Senator Borah that an international conference should be summoned to recodify international law at sea is particularly welcome. I must here remark that there is a tendency in England only to consider the rôle of the Royal Navy when Britain is a belligerent, and a like tendency only to consider the rôle of the American Navy when the United States is a neutral.

Probability of Neutrality

Since the signing of the Paris peace pact the two nations must surely consider themselves as far more likely to be neutrals in the future;

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Brazil Preparing for Road Congress

Engineer Says Motorcar Has Given Highway New Value in Opening Up Nation

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—With the Pan-American Roads Congress definitely scheduled to be held here Aug. 16 to 31, Brazilian authorities are preparing for the reception of delegates and are working on the program.

The holding of the congress in Rio de Janeiro has been welcomed by leading Brazilians. Dr. Armando de Godoy, chief engineer for the federal district of Rio de Janeiro, said that the congress will be of prime importance to Brazil because, "thanks to automobiles," highways have acquired an importance undreamed of by engineers some years ago.

"Brazil, being largely mountainous, cannot think of quickly developing its railways because of the great expense in the hilly country where highways are constructed much easier and satisfy to a large extent the necessities of agriculture and commerce."

ITALIAN FASCISTI MARCH WITH ALBANIAN ARMY

TIRANA, Albania (AP)—Italian and Albanian Fascists marched with troops of the regular Albanian army in a military review in honor of Dino Grandi, Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, who is now on a visit here.

King Zogu and Signor Grandi received a continuous ovation. Fascist youths distributed Italian flags to everyone, thousands of sturdy mountain dwellers of Albania, dressed in medieval costumes, gave a picturesque touch to the scene.

CONGRESS OPENS WITH FARM BILL HOLDING STAGE

House Starts to Work on Measure Hoover Favors—Senate Holds Back

DIFFERENCES ARISE BETWEEN BRANCHES

Administration Limits Scope of House Action While Senate Rules Itself

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Seventy-first Congress, convened in special session by President Hoover to enact farm and tariff legislation, began its deliberations with the introduction in the House of a farm relief measure embodying far-reaching projects.

The bill was promptly scheduled for debate and vote in the Chamber. The Senate Agricultural Committee was still engaged in the task of formulating an agricultural measure when the session opened. It was differing with its House colleagues, who accepted the farm plank of the last Republican national platform as the formula for an agricultural bill.

Strong sentiment has developed within the Senate for a specific device to make the tariff directly applicable to the surplus crop problem. The equalization fee has not been broached, but an export bonus proposal, known as the debenture plan and considered unsatisfactory by President Hoover, was urged by a group within the committee.

Extensive Differences

Differences between the two agricultural committees on farm relief extend to other issues. House leaders of both parties are approximately agreed to confine the session to farm relief and tariff, with some consideration of census, reapportionment, national origins repeal and dry legislation, if the Senate passes such measures.

Senate leaders are widely split on the question of limiting the session's operations, the Democrats insisting that no restrictions be attempted.

Some leaders of the two houses express the opinion that before the session closes a sharp issue will develop between the two chambers. There were indications of such a controversy during the last session.

With the House organized and controlled by the Administration, and being used by it to direct the course of legislation, and the Senate unlimited, it was forecast that a situation that has long been developing between the two houses would crystallize at this session with possible important effect upon legislation and the Administration.

The House began its work by organizing only four committees, Ways and Means, Agricultural, Accounts, and Rules. By withholding the organization of the other committees until the regular session in December, the Administration proposes to regulate the stream of legislation not only in the lower chamber, but for the session.

Senate Independent

The Senate being a continuing body all its committees become operative when Congress convenes.

In the organization of the House, Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, was re-elected Speaker by a vote of 259 to 143 for John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas.

The House farm bill accords in every important respect with the wishes of President Hoover. It completely abandons the equalization fee and other projects—such as the debenture plan—characterized by farm leaders as "making the tariff applicable to the surplus crop problem."

The measure has the approval of the President and is considered as the Administration's bill. Regardless of what measure is forthcoming from the Senate Committee, the House bill will be offered in the Senate as the Administration's proposal and advocated on that basis.

The House bill specifies a federal farm board of five members, a chairman to be selected by the President, and the Secretary of Agriculture as an ex-officio member. The salary of the chairman is to be fixed by the President, and that of the other five members is put at $12,000 a year. Tenure of office is for two, four and six years.

Equality for Agriculture

The bill is carried under a title which declares its purpose to be "to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce and to place agriculture on a basis of economic quality with other industries."

Wide powers are given the farm board, the measure directing that it shall devote itself to encouraging the formation of co-operative organizations in given commodities, while the establishment of clearing houses through which co-operatives may market their products, is provided for.

By means of a $500,000,000 revolving fund authorized by the measure, the board is empowered to insure the co-operative associations against loss through price declines in the agricultural commodities handled by the associations and produced by the members.

The board is also authorized to advance loans to stabilization corporations to enable them to store merchandise and to dispose of commodities. These loans would be repaid at a rate of interest to be prescribed by the board.

The stabilization corporations are expected to exert "every reasonable effort to avoid losses and secure profits" and no commodity is to be withheld from the domestic market if "the prices thereof have become unduly enhanced, resulting in distress to the domestic consumer."

MORAL REFORMS FOLLOW LOYAL MEXICAN GAINS

Portes Gil Bans Gambling in State of Chihuahua—Revolt Breaking Up

MEXICO CITY (AP) — President Emilio Portes Gil has seized upon the disintegration of the rebellion to inaugurate sweeping moral reforms in northern Mexico.

Public announcement has just been made that he has instructed Luis L. Leon, new Governor of Chihuahua, and General Limon, military commander of Ciudad Juarez, to stop all gambling in that State and otherwise attempt to purge it of vice.

General Limon answered that he would, in accordance with his orders, close all gambling houses at Ciudad Juarez. Governor Leon also wired his acquiescence.

The President gave as a reason for his orders his desire "to free the country from the immoral effects of the rebellion." Observers, however, recalled strong tendencies of the Mexican Chief Executive in this direction. He has frequently put himself on record as in favor of a modified prohibition of alcoholic drinks.

Another presidential proclamation reaffirmed a statement of April 13 with reference to surrender of rebel troops—it must be unconditional or not at all.

Gen. Francisco Manzo communicated to the President Gen. Leopoldo Rabatte's alleged willingness to surrender if he and his officers were guaranteed immunity. No such guarantee was forthcoming, the President insisting on unconditional surrender.

Only in northern Sinaloa does rebel resistance appear likely. There General Cardenas is pushing his troops northward against San Blas, where the forces of General Iturbe and Roberto Cruz are reported intrenched.

Almazan Begins Pursuit of Rebels From Juarez

JUAREZ, Mex. (AP)—Federal forces have begun repairing railroad tracks in the direction of Pulpito Pass following the announcement of Gen. Juan A. Almazan, division commander of government forces in Chihuahua, that he planned to move against rebels at that point. The tracks were damaged by rebels when they evacuated the city.

General Almazan and 5000 troops arrived from Chihuahua City April 14.

The federal commander disregarded suggestions that he take his men across American soil and avoid a long, hard desert campaign. He said his army was seasoned to desert warfare and that he preferred to continue on Mexican soil.

Further dissension and dissatisfaction among Mexican rebel generals is reported around Agua Prieta, Sonora, where concentration of insurgent forces continues.

At least four rebel generals, Raul Madero, Antonio I. Villareal, Cesareo Castro and Francisco Maizo, are known to have entered the United States because of their objections to Gen. Jose Escobar's leadership.

Spread of Humane Movement Shown at Boston Meeting

"Be-Kind-to-Animals Week" Is Inaugurated — Genesis of Great Work Described

With the radio, the press, schools, churches and individual societies taking part, Humane Sunday on April 14 was observed as the commencement of "Be-Kind-to-Animals Week" throughout the United States. The present week marks the fifteenth consecutive anniversary of the nation-wide movement to enlist more consideration for animals.

Humanitarian effort is steadily approaching its goal of establishing animal welfare activity throughout the world, declared Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the American Humane Education Society at a Boston mass meeting, the first of a long list of observances Boston will make for "Be-Kind-to-Animals Week."

How a Great Work Started

Dr. Rowley traced the dramatic but little-known history of this phrase. Over 20 years ago, he said, Henry Lewith, a Jew living in Charleston, S. C., began agitating to popularize the four words, "Be Kind to Animals."

Writing letter after letter to welfare organizations throughout the country, paying visits to all within reach, constantly refusing to accept rebuff, Mr. Lewith finally saw state after state take up the phrase. The Nation followed, and now, Dr. Rowley said, the words have circled the globe.

The ease of entering bird welfare work was unfolded by Winthrop Packard of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. "Even the veriest welfare novice can protect birds," he said, "Feed them crumbs in winter. Build them a little house in the spring. Give them a bath and a drink in summer, and suddenly you find yourself not only a full-fledged protectionist but a bird student."

77,000 Cats and 16,000 Dogs

Julian Codman, head of the Boston Animal Rescue League, urged greater domestic care of cats and dogs. He described disposition by the league of 77,000 cats and 16,000 dogs during a single year, all brought in from metropolitan Boston.

While admittedly inhumanity has largely disappeared from view, John Sturgis Codman of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society told the meetings, effort must be made to stem that which exists but is not openly seen. This he described as a necessary but "unpopular branch of animal welfare work."

Announcement was made that the Massachusetts Anti-Steel Trap Committee, having failed to gain prohibitory legislation during the last year, will now have recourse to an initiative referendum in the State. Work has already begun, it was stated, to secure the names of 20,000 accredited voters necessary to put this question before the people at the next state election.

Royal Windjammer to Sail South Seas

Old Square Rigger Bought by New York Man From Swedish Government for Cruise

NEW YORK (AP)—After a 51-day voyage during which she covered 6750 miles, the Seven Seas, one of the last of the full-rigged ships, has arrived here for reconditioning. She is the property of Inglis M. Uppercu of New York, who purchased her from the Swedish Government. He will have auxiliary engines installed in preparation for a cruise of the South Seas.

The Seven Seas, once a training ship for the Swedish merchant marine, left Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, on Feb. 21 with a crew of 21 men and one passenger, Carl Kappes of New York, a friend of Mr. Uppercu. The Seven Seas is of 500 tons, 160 feet over all in length, 23 feet beam and 12 feet draft. She was built in 1912. Her master, Capt. Halbor Mikkelsen, has followed the sea for 25 years.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR GETS CLARK DEGREE

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Paul W. Claudel, Ambassador from France, was given an honorary degree of doctor of letters by Clark University April 15. The presentation was made before a large assembly of representatives of educational institutions by Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark, and Prof. Philip H. Churchman, head of the department of romance languages and literature.

BANKERS UNITE TO BRING PEACE TO MINE TOWNS

Offer Services As Mediators in Wage Parley—Hope to Avert Privation

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — Representative bankers here have united with financial leaders in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania in offering their services as mediators in the negotiation of a new working agreement between the operators and the miners before the present agreement expires on Aug. 31, 1930, it was stated after a meeting of the Anthracite Bankers' Committee, just held here. This committee was appointed in February at a meeting in Wilkes-Barre, with the understanding that its services were to be offered to prevent a suspension of business during the period in which the new working arrangement is to be made.

The following notice of the function of the bankers' committee has been sent to the United Mine Workers of America and to the Anthracite Operators' Association:

"We, as representatives of the business interests of the district, are not concerned with the terms of any agreement that may be reached between the miners and the operators, whether this be a new agreement or a renewal of the old; nor would we wish to see a conference held before both sides are ready. But when such a time may come this committee will only be too glad to offer its services.

"Our interest is to avoid the depression of business and consequent suffering and privation that would result from another suspension and we realize that if an agreement is reached the anthracite region may look forward to the future with confidence."

It was explained by one of the bankers attending the meeting that heretofore it has been customary to postpone the discussion until the eve of the termination of the agreement which results in a suspension of operation and its consequent depression of business. This informant added:

"Our proposal is to offer our services as mediators or to serve in any capacity that will bring peace and prosperity into the coal region. We are not offering olive branches now. We are merely letting both sides know that we are with the great third party to the agreement—the general public—in an earnest desire to bring them peacefully together.

"An erroneous impression has been given throughout the anthracite region that we, as bankers, are back of a movement for the continuance of the present agreement and that we are trying to force a conference of both sides at this time. This is far from the truth. All we seek is an opportunity to offer our services at any time the miners and the operators are ready to accept them."

COLLEGE STUDENTS EXHIBIT TEXTILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—With several hundred in attendance, the North Carolina State College Textile School brought to a close its annual institute with a spring fashion show of women's wearing apparel exhibited by college girls and woven by students.

Of the score of young women students from the colleges at Raleigh who took part in the style exhibit, Miss Grace Jolly of Ayden, a Meredith College girl, was awarded the grand prize.

Cuban President Called Dictator by Research Man

Congress Controlled Through Lottery, Foreign Policy Reviewer Charges

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—That a "virtual dictatorship" has been instituted and civil liberties denied, is a charge made against President Machado, by leaders of the opposition, listed in a review of the internal political situation in Cuba by the Foreign Policy Association.

The report, which was prepared by Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the organization, recalls that President Machado was re-elected without opposition last November, following adoption of constitutional amendments extending the term to six years. He was first elected in 1924 on a platform pledging nonre-election for a second term.

Legal opposition, leaders of the Union Nationalista assert, have been silenced, "first by control of the Cuban Congress through the lottery, and second, by government control over the organization of political parties and the suppression of freedom of discussion."

The report states that the lottery system, which dates back to the Spanish régime, is in the hands of the President, who allocates "collectorships" yielding enormous profit to Senators and Representatives.

"The nominal price of each lottery ticket is $20," the report states, "but in practice collectorships charge as high as $30, retaining the difference for themselves. The claim that the present Administration employs the lottery for political purposes is denied by President Machado, who recently stated that while many politicians had come to solicit personal benefits and the collectorships of the lottery, he had declined to concede them such privileges, and it was thus that some of the enemies of the Government had been made."

Among the complaints lodged against the Machado régime, according to the report, is the claim that the guarantees of fair elections and independent political parties set up in the electoral code of 1919 drafted by Gen. Enoch Crowder, have been emasculated and that the Government has rigorously suppressed all opposition to its extension of power.

Charges are made that government troops and police broke up political meetings when permits had been obtained, that censorship had been exercised over the press and leaders of the opposition intimidated.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., LAYS OUT PLANS OF CIVIC CENTER

Expert Engaged to Design City of Future—Will Link in With Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The first definite step in Rochester's plans for a "mathematically developed" city, having for its nucleus a civic center over the Genesee River and taking into consideration natural growth for the next half-century, has just been made in the commissioning of Harland Bartholomew of St. Louis, president of the American City Planning Institute and nationally-known city planner, to lay out a future Rochester.

Mr. Bartholomew's undertaking of this work has been hailed as one of the major moves of the new city manager form of government which came into effect a year ago last January. He was appointed by the City Planning Commission in conjunction with Stephen B. Story, city manager.

Mr. Bartholomew is the author of St. Louis's "bond budget" system, originator of Washington's zoning law of 1920 and builder of the Los Angeles metropolitan park system. He also devised a city plan for Vancouver, B. C., and laid out a major street system for San Francisco.

Chief among the considerations before him will be the engineering feat of constructing a vast plaza directly above the Genesee River as a civic center. Public buildings, under the proposed plan, will stand in quadrangle formation around the square. The river will flow beneath.

Under present plans, the civic center will stand directly behind Main Street East, which is said to be the only city street in America where buildings rest on concrete piles in uninterrupted line across a stream. The civic center will form the basis of a proposed new street plan, which will be followed by a transit plan, an outside transportation plan and a public recreation plan.

The city plan will link in with Rochester's park system. Streets, zones and public centers will be laid out with an eye on the city of 50 years hence.

Instead of bringing a corps of assistants, Mr. Bartholomew will depend for his data upon surveys by the City Planning Commission, the Department of Public Works and committees of citizens working for public service. Their work also will cover a proposed harbor development, either at Charlotte, on Lake Ontario, or in Irondequoit Bay, and a zoning system, for which separate boards already have been appointed.

United States Will Save Money in Making Less of It

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, declared in a radio address April 14 that reduction in size of paper money which the Government expects to put into effect in July will save the Government enough paper annually to cover 1000 acres.

Portraits on all notes of the same denomination will be the same. One dollar notes will bear the portrait of Washington and $10 notes that of Hamilton. "To protect yourself against raised notes or mistakes in denominations you should bear in mind these portraits," he urged.

Holland Marks Tercentenary of Great Astronomer

Huygens Fêted as Inventor of Pendulum Clock and Modern Telescope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The tercentenary of Christian Huygens, mathematician, physicist and astronomer, was observed in Holland on April 14. The name of Huygens will always be associated with the telescope and the pendulum clock. There had been little improvement in telescopes and astronomical knowledge until Huygens discovered the law according to which the rays, after going through a lense with convex surface, meet each other on the opposite side at a certain point.

Great advance in astronomy followed this discovery. It was Huygens who was able to prove that Saturn's rings entirely surround the planet. He also first observed the Orion nebula. The use of the pendulum to regulate the movement of clocks arose from the necessity he felt of an accurate measure of time in order to be able to observe the sky. His pendulum clock revolutionized business, navigation and many forms of research in natural science, while it started a new branch of industry employing many thousands of workers. A short time afterward the church steeple of Scheveningen and the Cathedral of Utrecht were furnished with the pendulum clock.

But Huygens' work extended in many other directions. He found a new method of grinding and polishing lenses, invented the pocket watch and in 1654 published the closest approximation ever till then obtained regarding the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of the circle. He further invented a system of aerial telescopes mounted on poles.

Christian Huygens was the second son of Constantijn Huygens, a famous statesman. His career opened in the heyday of Holland, the United Provinces having attained their freedom from Spain by the Peace of Munster in 1648. Descartes saw his first theses and predicted that he would be one of the great geniuses of his time. He resided for some years in France, where he was given a room at the Bibliothèque Royal, Rue Vivienne, being elected to the Academy, and there he wrote his famous treatise on light and on weight.

Intercollegiate Model League Settles the Affairs of Nations

Director of Paris Bureau of Information, Official Critic of Assembly, Pays Tribute to Youthful Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. — In a manner characterized by Pierre de Lanux, director of the Paris Bureau of Information of the League of Nations, as full of the spontaneity and the spirit of youth, the Intercollegiate Model League of Nations held its three sessions at Mount Hollyoke College.

M. de Lanux who, as the official critic of the Model Assembly, summed up his impressions at the end of the final session, spoke in terms of high praise of the accuracy of the information and its intelligent presentation by the various delegates.

He further stressed the educative value of such a Model League of Nations, and pointed out the importance of the interest of colleges, students and professors, in international questions.

For the first time in any Model League of Nations in the United States, the first session took the form of a meeting of the Council of the League. In order to show the action taken by the Council on the Bolivia-Paraguay boundary dispute, the deliberations of the Council were dramatized.

With Constantine Ladas of Massachusetts Agricultural College, representing M. Briand, in the chair, the Council members of the 14 great powers, together with Miss Phyllis Merrill of Mount Holyoke, unofficial observer of the United States, and a group of tehnical experts, took their seats on the stage of the auditorium, the delegates from the fifty-four nation members being seated on the floor and visitors in the two balconies.

After extending a cordial welcome to the Council member from Germany, the President called upon his secretary to read the telegrams from New York and London outlining the circumstances of the dispute. Thereupon the Canadian representative proposed that the League take immediate action since the United States, the sole interpreter of the Monroe Doctrine, had made no representation to the League.

This suggestion being upheld by the member from Venezuela, the Council of the League sent telegrams to the two powers reminding them of their obligations to the League and urging settlement by arbitration.

In the second act of this dramatic presentation Wilbur Stammler of Amherst represented the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Bolivia, and Miss Dana Arnold of Smith, the Paraguayan Minister, both stationed at Paris.

Since, differing from the Geneva Council proceedings, both powers did not accept the arbitration of the Pan-American League the Council, appointed a special investigating committee, headed by Donald Zoll of Amherst. In the third and final meeting Mr. Zoll read his report and reported the final consent of the two powers to Pan-American arbitration.

A distinctly international flavor characterized the afternoon Assembly, owing to the fact that foreign students from France, Germany and Czechoslavakia presented in their native tongue the views of their respective countries on the question of disarmament, their speeches being translated by official interpreters. The resolution proposed by Francis Russell of Harvard, rapporteur of the third committee, was carried by the unanimous vote of the delegates, 10 abstaining from voting. The resolution was as follows:

That the Member Nations of the League adopt a program of progressive, simultaneous and proportionate reduction of armaments gradually leading to ultimate general and complete disarmament except for such forces as may be necessary for internal police purposes and the preservation of international order under the direction of the League; provided that such action be taken with the co-operation of the United States and the United Socialist Soviet Republics.

The Mount Holyoke League took the form of a meeting of the International Labor Conference in the evening. This body, though not strictly a part of the League, functions under its ægis. After a stirring session in which the views of India, Japan, Germany and the British Isles were presented by natives of those countries, and a lively discussion in which Miss Bonnie Bell Guernsey of Mount Holyoke, representing Italy and H. Elvin of Yale, formerly of Cambridge University, representing the British Empire, made impassioned speeches.

New Law Gives Rail Chief Pass on Own Line

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—W. H. Gemmell, president of the Minnesota & International Railroad, may now travel free on his own railroad—by special act of the Legislature.

When Mr. Gemmell was elected a regent of the University of Minnesota he found that as a state official he was barred from accepting or using railroad passes.

To save him the trouble of taking the price of a ticket from one pocket and putting it in the other, the Legislature has passed a law giving him the privilege of riding on his own line for nothing.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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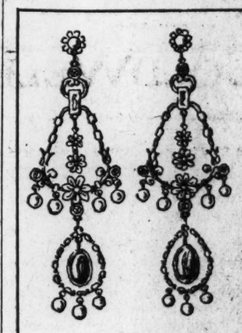

Graceful Earrings with pendant drop set with Carnelian. $14.95

Quaint Florentine Silver Earrings with fruit group. $4.95

Florentine Silver Jewelry

From the Quaint Shops on the Ponte Vecchio

What traveler, passing through Florence, is not lured and delighted with the jewelry wares in the age-old shops on this city-old bridge. Michael Angelo Masks—St. George and the Dragon—The Medici Coat of Arms—traditional designs set with semi-precious stones—have been handwrought by craftsmen with generations of skill behind them.

Bracelets, $3.95 to $25 Earrings, $4.95 to $14.95
Chokers, $20 to $35 Long Chains, $3.95 to $15.95
Pendants, $2.95 to $5.95
Limited amount of each design

GROUND FLOOR

Michael Angelo Mask designs in a broad Italian Silver Bracelet. $10.00

The Medici Arms design in a pendant with Carnelian drops. $5.95

Italian Silver Filagree work in a bracelet set with Amazonite. $12.95

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Hat to match. 2.95

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Imported short-sleeved voile frock with ribbon bows. White, pink or blue. Sizes 2 to 6. . 5.95

Dice Dot
Imported voile dress with hand button hole stitching around neck, armholes and hem. 2 to 6 . 2.95

SECOND FLOOR

BRITISH RETURN FROM MOSCOW DISAPPOINTED

Full Diplomatic Recognition Demanded Before Placing £200,000,000 Orders

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British trade delegation to Russia left England on March 25, its 84 members representing 150 firms with £250,000,000 capital. Col. G. A. Lewis, mining engineer of Lewis & Lewis of Derby, one of the delegates, returning home with two colleagues, said in an interview: "We are glad to get out of Moscow, which has little to commend it, either for visitors or its inhabitants. The conditions existing are a severe condemnation of the effects of Communism." Colonel Lewis added he was unable to anticipate any commercial results from the delegation's visit.

According to well-informed circles here, the composition of the British delegation was a disappointment to the Soviet authorities. First, it lacked the official approval of Downing Street, secondly none of the London banks were represented among the envoys. The British Foreign Office, furthermore, had given the deputation no encouragement, and the mission arrived in Moscow greatly handicapped by these omissions.

The fact that Russia needs credit, that she is in need of supplies, especially machinery, that she desires the re-establishment of normal relations with Britain sufficed to assure her enthusiastic approval of the British mission, but disillusionment apparently followed its arrival in Moscow. Hard-headed business men who had expended at least £100 each on a journey to Russia wanted orders, and they are not forthcoming as abundantly as had been expected.

The Daily News special correspondent, F. A. MacKenzie, dealing with the subject today, asks: "Why did the Russian Government first warmly welcome the British delegation, then give it a cold douche in the speech of Mr. Piatakoff, governor of the Soviet State Bank, who said there is to be no order for Britain without full British diplomatic recognition of Russia?"

Some delegates really know Russian conditions. They were aware, and said at the beginning, that the main work must be a preliminary investigation and the establishment of an atmosphere of good will. The other delegates imagined they were just out on a well-advertised mission to obtain immediate orders. When they found that under Soviet business methods even the most attractive offer has to go through almost endless delay before it is definitely accepted, they began to grow restive.

Maxim Litvinoff, Acting Chief of Foreign Affairs, gave one of the first signs that Russia was not satisfied. The delegation had been told before leaving London that they were to be received by Mr. Litvinoff. To the surprise of some, only three members of the delegation were received by him at a private gathering. Soon after that meeting Mr. Litvinoff left for Warsaw en route to Geneva. He appointed a small committee, with Mr. Piatakoff at its head, to discuss matters. One of the first things Mr. Piatakoff did was to make a speech warning the delegates that regular trade relations were impossible unless there were regular diplomatic relations, and, while Russia may spend £200,000,000 in five years with Britain if she restores the former status and finds a satisfactory financial plan, Russia will purchase no more than is necessary if Britain does not do so.

After that speech some of the delegates packed their bags and prepared to leave. The visit, however, will not be fruitless. Individual members will come away with some orders, although comparatively small ones. Russia had hoped to score a diplomatic triumph through trade. She has not yet given up hope. But she knows it will not be done through this delegation.

London Learns Attitude of Soviets on Recognition

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The British industrialists have practically finished their visit to Russia, and the majority of the delegates have departed homeward, although a few remain who desire fuller information on Russian conditions or for the transaction of special business. While the visit of the delegation did not, and under the circumstances could not, result in any immediate striking expansion of the Soviet British trade, which is only possible under a long-term credit arrangement, which the delegation, as it included no banking representatives, could not discuss very authoritatively, it has unmistakably given British business men better knowledge of the Russian situation and conditions under which Soviet commercial organizations are willing to place orders in England.

Very important among these conditions is the resumption of the diplomatic relations of the two countries. Izvestia, writing in this connection, says: "The British delegation will return to England having cleared up a number of purely commercial questions as well as the development of trade relations with the Soviet Union.

"The delegation will doubtless depart with the full conviction that the realization of all these economic possibilities lies altogether in the hands of the British Government, and that the solution of the question of the further development of trade with our country now fully and exclusively depends upon the position the British Government will take regarding the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union."

Split in French Radical Camp Helps Socialist

Léon Blum Returned to Chamber by Advanced Radicals Giving Him Their Votes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Indicating, as it has, a split in the ranks of the Radical Party, the by-election at Narbonne for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, just held, takes on more than local importance. The contest was between a Socialist and former party leader who had been ousted from his seat as the representative of the Seine Department, and a Radical candidate, leader of the local moderate Radical forces.

The Socialist, Léon Blum, won by a slight margin over Roger Gourgon, Radical, by the grace of the more advanced Radicals throwing votes to M. Blum. There has been for some time a cleavage in the Radical Party which has become increasingly marked ever since the famous Angers congress which led to the withdrawal from the Poincaré Cabinet of four Radical ministers.

In this Narbonne by-election, the activities of the Radical leader, Edouard Daladier, have been directly responsible for the election of the Socialist, M. Blum, for the followers of M. Daladier voted against the regular Radical candidate. The political situation through this event becomes more animated, and there may ensue a clean break in the Radical Party moderates led by the brothers Sarraut, returning when possible to the Government fold and the Left group definitely heading an opposition of Radicals, Socialists and Communists. M. Blum's personality is also of interest, for he has been the sharpest Government critic.

SCOUT MEDALS GO TO SEVEN

NEW YORK (AP)—The gold honor medal, highest award of the Boy Scouts of America, has been presented to seven Scouts who risked themselves to rescue others, Daniel Carter Beard, national Scout commissioner and chairman of the National court of honor, announced.

Summer Industry Grows Out of Canadian Winter Sport

Herbert Photos

SNOWSHOE MAKERS AT WORK AT LORETTESVILLE, QUEBEC.

Spring and summer form the busy period for the manufacture of these shoes, and lovers of the sport wear a path to the door of the artisan who excels in their production, wherever he may be.

BRITISH PUT PROHIBITION UP TO CANDIDATES

Claim Made That 2,000,000 People Will Vote for Temperance Supporters

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British temperance advocates claim to have 2,000,000 sympathizers among the general election voters. A movement has been organized by the Wesleyan Methodist Committee which has submitted a questionnaire to every candidate and is now engaged pledging voters to support only those who oppose the drink trade. The effect upon the electorate is variously estimated.

The Daily Express says: "The rival candidates will go to the polls six weeks hence in the knowledge that a solid block of votes numbering from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 will be cast, not for Conservative, Liberal, or Socialist, but for temperance."

On the other hand, Edwin Scrymgeour, the Independent Prohibitionist member for Dundee, in an interview expressed doubts whether many of those would not "drop their temperance at the polls and vote politically."

In any case the fact that the movement is so largely supported—it claims to have 30,000 key workers in England, collecting signatures—is regarded as an indication of the headway made by temperance. This is supported also by figures now published showing that Great Britain's drink bill has fallen by £10,000,000 during the past year, though it still stands at £288,000,000 of which 43 per cent is taken by the state as taxation. Compared with 1927 there is an estimated decrease of 20 per cent in wine consumption, 3½ per cent in beer and 3¾ per cent in whisky.

Churchill Prefers American Methods to British

LONDON (AP)—The Daily Express prints an interview with Winston Churchill, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer utters the opinion that they order it better in the United States in the matter of government and elections than do the British.

Replying to a question about the coming general election, Mr. Churchill said: "It is impossible to foresee what is going to happen. There has never been such a situation in the history of the country. It is not like the old elections when we had time to examine the constituencies and see what they were doing, and then decide whether to moderate or mitigate our tactics. Now all goes on the one stroke. We wake up early one morning to find a peaceful country suddenly plunged into a series of convulsions, the outcome of which nobody can foresee. . . .

"These things do not happen in the United States. They do not permit such a situation as this to exist. They insure under their political system that the certainty of the existence of a strong government shall be safeguarded. In our constitution there is nothing to protect us in this way."

I. T. AND T. TO BUILD BIG CABLE TERMINAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation will erect a 35-story addition to the building at 67 Broad Street, according to announcement here.

When the extension is completed, the telephone company's building will occupy the entire block on Broad Street between Beaver and South William Streets. All transatlantic cable circuits of the Commercial Cable Company and the South American cable circuits of All-America Cables will terminate in the new building, which will comprise one of the largest cable operating quarters in the world, the announcement said.

WOMEN VOTERS TO ASK CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT

General Council of League in Session to Plan Its Legislative Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Reorganization of the Federal Government is under consideration as the subject of intensive study by members of the National League of Women Voters, the interest of President Hoover in the subject making it timely.

The matter has been submitted to state leagues and to the General Council composed of the National Board, state presidents and a state delegate.

"This item has been authorized in view of the proposals for reorganization of the machinery of the Federal Government expected to be put forward during the present Administration," said Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser of Girard, O., head of the Efficiency in Government Department. "It is believed that the league, by including such an item in the study section of the Efficiency in Government program, should be and will desire to be, in a position to follow such polls as may be made."

The four-day council sessions, under the direction of the president, Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland, single out for discussion several measures which the league will support in the Seventy-first Congress, including a federal program for maternity and infancy welfare, a constitutional amendment eliminating "lame duck" sessions of the Congress and the pending Pan-American Arbitration Treaty. Consideration will also be given to the regulation of public utilities, the study of which has been on the league program for one year. Prof. Martin G. Glaeser of the University of Wisconsin is one of the speakers on the public utilities questions.

While a large part of council discussions will concern the program and policies of the league as an educational organization, a political flavor is to be offered in the two dinner topics "The Future of Political Parties," and "Women in Party Politics." Speakers of varying shades of political thought will discuss the trend of parties, while former league officers who had responsible posts in the 1928 campaign are slated to present their interpretations of woman's place in practical politics. They include Mrs. F. Louis Slade of New York City, and Mrs. James W. Morrison, Chicago, Republican campaign workers; Mrs. Caspar Whitney and Mrs. LaRue Brown of Boston, leaders in the Democratic campaign.

"TALKIES" REACH BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The talking motion picture has come to South America. A local theater has just made an exhibition of what is said to be the first "talkie" ever seen and heard in South America.

Mail-Taught Artists Display Work at Avery Hall, Columbia University

500 Paintings, Drawings, and Sketches on View Done by Janitors, Business Men, Elevator Boys, School Teachers and Many in Other Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Columbia University's 600 home study art students who have been taking Anson K. Cross's visual training method course by mail are represented in the first art exhibit of the home study department which has just opened in Avery Hall. Five hundred paintings, drawings and sketches are on display. Janitors, elevator operators, business men, school teachers, artists and high school pupils are among the exhibitors who have taken up art as a popular diversion through Mr. Cross's method of the "Painting and Drawing Glass." This glass, it is held, aids the student in "lining up" the object and has reduced the delicate arts to a simple pleasure.

Two years ago Columbia took Mr. Cross into its fold, and since the inauguration of the home study course the enrollment has grown rapidly. It is among the most popular courses offered by the department. Students range in age from 12 to 75 years.

The new Cross method forbids tracing, measuring and all other tests before drawing and while drawing until the sketch has been made as perfect as possible by eye alone. The student then tests his work by use of an invention which enables him to see his mistakes in an instant with his own eyes.

The exhibit consists entirely of sketches done by students without assistance except that given by the painting class. The instructor has not worked on a single exhibit or even told students how to improve the work.

Before coming to New York Mr. Cross was connected with the school of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

HOOVER ACCEPTS POST

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover has accepted appointment to the post of honorary president-general of the United States Flag Association, succeeding former President Coolidge.

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HAS it occurred to you that you may not be cleaning your teeth thoroughly? You cannot depend on a toothbrush to reach into the tiny recesses where the gums meet the teeth nor into the small pits in the grinding surfaces. In these places particles of food gather which if left alone will stain the teeth and destroy their beauty.

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WHAT! New Clothes and Old Shoes ?

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For smart new shoes make everything else seem smarter, more important. And when the shoes come from Coward, they make everything else seem more flattering too. For the new styles at Coward not only add to the distinction of one's costume by their own clever lines and colors; they also lend new poise and nonchalance to the way one wears that costume, for their joyous comfort lets one walk easily, freely, beautifully.

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Actual tests have proven that the Coldwell motor lawn mowers and rollers provide a new degree of efficient and economical performance. Light, flexible machines for trimming, clean along walks, borders, close up to and around shrubbery and trees, and the wide open stretches.
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Read What F. L. S. Says in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR about C. MISCHEL PICARD'S
"Appearances"
By GARLAND ANDERSON
At the HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th Street

"Audiences at the Hudson Theater where it is now being played seem genuinely interested from the start until the end, and at times enthusiastic with their applause for this comedy-drama written by a Negro youth.

Mr. Anderson tells the story of a bell-boy who has gained, through reading some books on the subject, a firm conviction that he may become whatever he desires to be through reliance on the right at all times as his guide. The bell-boy becomes a playwright and in addition straightens out several tangled and discordant conditions among the guests at the hotel where is is working.

The play, which is well acted throughout, is said to be taken in the main from the life of its author."

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To meet the growing need of our customers in the Back Bay District for an easily accessible banking service, the American Trust Company will open tomorrow its new branch office at 124 Newbury Street, between Clarendon and Dartmouth.
The service to be provided here has been planned to anticipate practically every banking requirement of individuals and corporations.

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GREATEST NEED IS LEADERSHIP, SAYS HISTORIAN

Present Methods and Motives of Study Criticized by Dr. Andrews

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — Leadership is the greatest need of the day, according to Dr. Charles M. Andrews, Farnam professor of American Hisory at Yale and president of the American Historical Association, in answering inquiries of the American Philosophical Society in its intellectual stock taking.

"All the learned professions are seeking men of the first rank to fill positions that call for men of vision, ability, originality and the highest standards of scholarship," Dr. Andrews wrote. "There are plenty of second-rate men, but where are the men of outstanding promise to become leaders in the intellectual and scholarly life of the coming generation?

"We need more men of first rank who will see to it that the prospectives are not lost and the fundamental principles are not forgotten. I do not think that present-day methods of study in our graduate schools are well fitted to train for leadership. The motives that lead students to take up graduate study are too often purely mercenary, and the heads of our graduate schools are far too willing to confer degrees where degrees should not be conferred.

High Ideals Lost

"Motives are too low and standards sag too much. The too-ready answer is that it is not possible to maintain standards because of pressure from without. It is a confession of weakness and cowardice. In this sense there is a loss of high ideals and a too ready obediance to the material demands of our schools and colleges. Our graduate schools are allowing themselves to follow rather than lead and hence we get no adequate training for leadership."

Complete revision of our system of education from the elementary school through the university is the greatest intellectual need of the time, according to Dr. Samuel A. Mitchell, director of the Leander McCormick Observatory at the University of Virginia, and a similar view as expressed by Dr. E. K. Rand, professor of Latin at Harvard University, who said that in our education "we are still experimenting with useless fads."

"The greatest intellectual need of the United States," Dr. Mitchell asserted, "is unquestionably a thorough revision of our system of education, from the bottom to the top, from the elementary school clear through to the university. It has been a magnificent thing for this great new country of ours to have educated its masses, for herein lies the strength of the country.

"Stamp of Mediocrity"

"In recent years the professional educator has had a wonderful time of it putting into practice his new theories of mass production. Judging by the results, the educator's slogan seems to have been, 'education without effort, information painlessly imparted, how to know the birds from the flowers.'

"Unfortunately the system seems to have put the stamp of mediocrity upon us. If one is gifted and rises above the common level, it is not because of the educational system but rather in spite of it."

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore college, expressed no opinion as to the day's intellectual need, but indicated that he believed the Philosophical Society's opportunity for future service is "to fight against the tyranny of mediocrity which is the greatest danger in the democratic system."

Aviation Schools Ready to Be Rated by Government

Willingness Seen to Conform to the Recently Enacted Bingham Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A large number of aviation training schools scattered throughout the United States are expressing eagerness to place themselves voluntarily under the regulation of the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce for rating purposes, Maj. Edward P. Howard, chief of the Air Regulations division of the department, announces.

This voluntary action on the part of the training schools to conform to the recently-enacted Bingham amendment to the Air Commerce Act giving the department powers of regulation over those schools which choose to be rated, foreshadows the success of the department's plans for raising the standards of the average aviation training school, Major Howard said.

It is understood that the department's plans involves arrangements by which preferred schools will be permitted to allow their students to be credited as official flying hours the time spent in the air under check instruction by school instructors.

Officials of the department are confident that once the new rating system is in operation and schools begin to radiocast to potential students their department ratings that most of the others will fall into line.

The department also is rapidly organizing a force to carry out the recently promulgated regulations for rating of airports, it being expected that the first inspectors will be sent out to inspect airports soon after the return of chief officials of the department from the Detroit show.

STUDENT YOUTH LINKING WORLD IN FELLOWSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

Andre Honorat, former French Minister of Education and Fine Arts, has been the prime mover in the development, in Paris, of the Cite Universitaire—the University City—which is in effect a European International House.

Hostel for Foreign Students

Still another hotel of fellowship is to be erected on the campus of the University of California, for the 500 foreign students resident in that institution.

The vice-president of this university, Dr. Robert G. Sproul, in speaking of the significance of this enterprise, said: "Berkeley International House will seek to interpret America to students of many nations and to absorb from them, in return, something of the rich reserves of beauty and truth which lie in their more ancient civilizations.

"Many of these students in our university will in the not distant future be leaders in their respective countries and a ponderable factor in the balance between war and peace. Political Governments with their foreign representatives, their ministers and ambassadors, are necessary and effective, but what civilization needs more than these is a league of men and women all over the world who understand each other and who with education and with vision and with purpose are set on accomplishing the world's work—world leaders who will pray not for conquest or for power, but humbly, 'make mine eyes to see beyond the boundaries of my own nation unto all the world,' and who will work to bring to the troubled peoples of the earth that for which humanity has vainly cried through the ages, 'Peace on earth, good will toward men.'"

Laying Basis for Peace

So it is that the alert students of today, in promoting the spread of interracial understanding, are laying the basis for the future peace of the world.

Mutual appreciation of racial backgrounds is being promoted, also, through the expansive program of the Friendly Relations Committee with Foreign Students. There are approximately 2500 Chinese students in the United States, 2000 Philippine, 1200 Japanese, 1000 Russian, 300 Indian and 300 Korean. The youth of many other lands, Turkey, Syria, Persia, Egypt, Latin America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, are now resident on American campuses. There are 10,000 of these foreign undergraduates, all told.

Through the Friendly Relations Committee they receive a cordial welcome to America. They are met at the boat on their arrival in this country. They are introduced into American student circles and into American homes. Student secretaries of six nationalities are attached to the Friendly Relations Committee. These secretaries, by correspondence, visitation and the publication of magazines and bulletins, keep in close touch with their compatriots. Church agencies, chambers of commerce, and service clubs co-operate with this committee in its good-will undertakings.

Centers of Reconstruction

Scores of Cosmopolitan Clubs, on many American campuses, adventure along the lines of interracial understanding. The local Christian associations in foreign lands, generally under the control of native administrators, are centers of social and moral reconstruction. Many student bodies are giving a very practical touch to their interracial interests.

At Earlham College, for example, a student envoy of friendship was recently sent to Japan. Another project growing in popularity among students is that of the International Good Will Dinner. Such festivities are generally arranged in observance of the Armistice season. In New York City 800 young people, half of them foreign students, met on one of these occasions. A dinner similar to the one held in New York, is given each year in Chicago, on Armistice Day. Like occasions have been held recently on the Pacific coast and elsewhere.

Student migrations are reaching vast proportions, but that is another story.

American Secondary Education Undergoing Three-Year Survey

Federal Commissioner Hopes Exchange of Information Furnished by States Will Benefit Individual Schools —Attends Conference at Bridgewater

The Federal Bureau of Education is entering upon a three-year survey of secondary education in the United States, Dr. William J. Cooper, Commissioner of Education, has informed a Monitor correspondent. Dr. Cooper passed through Boston on his way to Bridgewater to address a district meeting of school superintendents and supervisors.

Through facts gathered and disseminated through bulletins and the press, the bureau hopes to stimulate a better informed public opinion which will, in turn, materially help educators and school authorities to find solutions of their own local problems.

Dr. Cooper, who took his degree at the University of California in 1906, has a long record in teaching and supervision of schools in California. His own teaching subjects were Latin and history.

The bureau of education has latterly conducted two surveys, one of Negro colleges, the results of which have just been published, and one on land grant colleges, the results of which are still to be correlated.

Fund of $225,000 Appropriated

The forthcoming survey, for which $225,000 has been appropriated, Dr. Cooper regarded as the most important yet undertaken because, though it would be more costly than the others, it lay closer to a large number of people than any other problem hitherto touched by the bureau.

Dr. Cooper said be believed there was an opinion in some quarters that the bureau would establish a form of federal control over schools and this, he said, was neither desirable nor contemplated.

"There is at present," he said, "a chaotic state in secondary education. There is a definite trend to end elementary education in the sixth grade. The federal bureau cannot settle the problem nor does it wish to. But the survey will reveal the foundations of this and other trends and by means of information we shall gather and place at the disposal of the public it will be possible for the agencies that must settle such problems to thoroughly understand all the factors involved and proceed accordingly."

Meeting Local Needs

Dr. Cooper emphasized his belief concerning the necessity of making it possible for a given community to be able to find out readily what types of schools were best adapted to its local needs. He could not say too strongly that he believed there was no place in the United States for a standardized form of education for all states because of the great diversity among sections of the country.

"Yet," he said, "the people of New England, for instance, ought to be able to apply to the bureau for full descriptive information concerning the schools of California so that methods which are applicable may be borrowed or adapted to fit local situations if that seems wise. The bureau's job is to gather information and circulate it. I feel it is ready to enter upon a new period of usefulness to the country it serves."

LANDLORDS WIN AGAINST LIQUOR LAW VIOLATORS

Tenant Who Breaks Dry Act, Breaks Also His Lease, Declare Realtors

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The property owner is required to enforce the prohibition law, it is pointed out by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. If a tenant turns bootlegger, the Volstead Act empowers the owner to cancel his lease.

This is the first pronouncement which the National Association has made relative to the bearings of prohibition upon real estate. It has been sent to the 632 local real estate boards which are members of the organization and to almost as many newspapers.

"Any violation of the prohibition law on the part of a renter can immediately cancel his lease even if there is nothing in it to that effect, because this provision is in the Volstead Act," says the article by way of introduction.

"Does the property owner have to enforce the prohibition law?" it then represents the National Association of Real Estate Boards as asking its general counsel, Brig.-Gen. Nathan William MacChesney of Chicago.

"Yes," is General MacChesney's reply. "The law expects the owner of property to know if a tenant makes moonshine in his cellar or sells liquor in his parlor and the discretion of local courts may padlock private dwellings even if the owner did not know what was going on."

"The law expects property-owners to watch over their holdings so far as the Volstead Act is concerned. The Act endeavors to help owners in this situation by a clause that is little known, under which lessors are empowered to compel forfeiture of leases when this law is broken."

Explaining how the law operates, General MacChesney continues:

"The law deals harshly with a person who has knowledge that liquor is being manufactured or sold on his premises by a tenant and has taken no steps to stop it; then, says the Volstead Act '. . . such room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place shall be subject to a lien for and may be sold to pay all fines and costs assessed against the person guilty of such nuisance for such violation, and any such lien may be enforced by action in any court having jurisdiction.' In such a case the owner might lose his property for the payment of fines for the violation he condoned on the part of his tenant."

SWEDES CELEBRATE OLD LAND PURCHASE

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — Sweden's contribution to American history, especially to the history of Pennsylvania, was reviewed by Wollmar Filip Bostrom, Swedish Minister to the United States, at the annual meeting of the Swedish Colonial Society here to celebrate the 291st anniversary of the first purchase of land by Swedes in what is now Pennsylvania.

The society is composed of the descendants of the Swedes who founded the first permanent settlements in the United States. "The influence of the Swede in the United States, as in the rest of the world, has been as an advocate of peace, particularly world peace," said Mr. Bostrom.

Banana Growers Deny Their Fruit Balks the Apple

But, Say Domestic Pomologists, Our Costs Cannot Meet Your Prices, We Need Tariff

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Congress has become—most unwillingly—the scene of a vigorous "banana war."

In the past a "banana war" was considered more or less a tropical situation, but times have changed. The growing of the fruit is still confined strictly to tropical regions, but the "war" part has moved northward.

The cause is a demand by domestic fruit growers, particularly the apple orchardists, that the tropical product be subjected to a tariff impost. They contend that the duty-free banana has encroached upon the sale of their product to such an extent as seriously to affect their business.

"We do not ask for an embargo tariff," Charles E. Durst of Chicago, representing the National Horticultural Council, asserted. "We simply ask for a tariff that will equalize the costs of delivering products to our markets. The banana comes into direct competition with all American foods."

To which the banana companies replied:

"Who in the world will be satisfied with an apple when they want a banana."

From Florida and California citrus fruit growers came vigorous reply, that it was not so much a question of wants as a problem of costs. Apple and other fruit growers from Washington, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Florida, California, are pouring in a stream of petitions for a banana tariff claiming that the imported tropical fruit comes in direct competition with their domestic products.

But one Senator, C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, sees in the agitation for a tariff on bananas further trend away from the original concept of the tariff as a protection to industry.

WANAMAKER TRANSFER EXEMPT FROM TAXES

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP) — The board of tax appeals, in a decision handed down April 15, ruled that property vaued at $36,790,376 transferred to members of his family by John Wanamaker, two years prior to his passing in 1922, was not transferred in contemplation thereof and therefore could not be assessed for an estate tax.

D. A. R. Continental Congress Opens With Flag Salute

Mrs. Brosseau Warns Against Revolutionary and Ultra-Liberal Theories—Defends Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Never has a Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution opened with greater numbers and enthusiasm than the thirty-eighth, which assembled in the Washington Auditorium April 15. As the national officers appeared on the platform, the white-gowned pages lining the aisles and the State Regents finding their places, there were spasmodic outbursts of applause. The salute to the flag was given with deep feeling, and the massing of the American, state and organization colors, flowers and gay spring attire, made a stage setting of peculiar brilliancy.

There were several reasons for the fervor of the Congress, the continued growth and prosperity of the organization, its new building rapidly nearing completion, the election of national officers with a prospect of contest for first place, and an attack by an ousted member which put the regulars on their mettle.

Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, outgoing president-general, speaking of women's opportunities, asserted that "scattered throughout this country, and particularly in the smaller centers, millions of women are finding themselves inarticulate through the medium of their favorite local society. They constitute a tremendous power whose resources have scarcely been tapped.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution is a dynamic organization, solidified by highly patriotic motives and having as its objective the protection of home, the defense of country and the enlightenment of its people. To properly present, to thoroughly safeguard and to unitedly and wisely direct the great and varied activities is the inescapable duty of the leaders, national, state and chapter."

Answers Criticism

Criticism of the arbitrary attitude of the national officers was met by Mrs. Brosseau with the statement that a rigid mandate is imposed on them to obey the will of the majority as expressed by acts of the Continental Congress. The Federal Government, she argued, has found no more satisfactory method than majority rule in the conduct of its business, and it is hardly possible that any single organization can improve on that method.

She referred to the fallacy as well as the impossibility of submitting policies to chapters before they are presented to the Continental Congress. "Fundamental or governing laws are augmented or amended only after submission to the chapters; but policies created within the scope of the law are brought to Congress in the pockets of the delegated body.

"It is your duty as Daughters of the American Revolution and as loyal citizens to be prepared at all times to state intelligently and loyally the position of your organization in relation to national and international issues.

Policies Defended

Mrs. Brosseau pointed out that as the organization is self-sustaining it reserves the right to initiate its own policies and enact them as it deemed proper.

Mrs. Brosseau enumerated ways in which the work of the D. A. R. had been expanded to meet deepening problems. Aid in Americanizing immigrants includes four Americanization trade and art schools, which will receive support as long as they teach sound American doctrine. Men and women with revolutionary and ultra-liberal social theories have no place in America. Attempts to disseminate disruptive ideas and to propagandize the unwary should be met with deportation.

The D. A. R. supported the national origins provisions and the cruiser bill, also the Kellogg treaty for renunciation of war. The organization desires to keep the public schools and colleges and state universities protected against teachers of pernicious doctrines. Especially is warning given against "The Young Pioneers," alleged to teach Communism.

"Atheism, false idealism and disruptive theories allure youth into alien paths. Will you not put up your hands, women of America, and signal danger? Recognition of the acute peril facing our established order is one of the most important functions of your work for national defense," said Mrs. Brosseau in her closing address as president-general.

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Comfort and Beauty for the Home

TWO primary factors to be considered in the furnishing of a home are beauty and comfort, and homemakers welcome helpful hints which will aid them in achieving such results.

The Christian Science Monitor will publish a series on the page "Antiques and Interior Decoration," every Saturday from April 20 through June 8, which will give much practical advice on this subject. Homemakers will enjoy reading these articles on Interior Decoration, which will include some of the fundamentals of the art touched upon by experts whose business it is to make homes beautiful.

Every other week Miss Ethel Lewis, member of the Decorators' Club of New York, will contribute to the series. Miss Lewis has been connected with important decorating houses, and can give Monitor readers much practical help out of the fund of her large experience.

If you want to make your home more attractive you be interested in reading these eight articles.

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AIR LINE OPENS DAILY SERVICE FOR PASSENGERS

First Plane Leaves Boston for New York Under Colonial System

Commercial aviation in the United States received further impetus today when passenger service began between Boston and New York with two trips in each direction daily by the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., a branch of Colonial Airways, Inc.

Capt. Richard W. Mackie and co-pilot Kirby L. Whitsett, took the 14-passenger plane Nemissa from the East Boston airport at 10:03 a. m., in a graceful, rising circle, high into the air on the way to New York, with a complement of 12 passengers. Two of the original bookings were canceled but the space was quickly filled by Leonard W. Hollis, a shoe retailer of the Hotel Statler and Sidney Hoffman, a florist.

Other passengers were: Arthur Coombs, automobile dealer; J. D. Richard, and Thomas Hutton, Harvard Club; Gabrriel Carbone, East Boston; Peter C. Borre and Mrs. Borre, 53 State Street; F. M. Pierce, 50 Congress Street; Porter Thompson, 298 Commonwealth Avenue; Allison Choate, Brattle Street, Cambridge, and Joseph Battel, Hotel Lenox.

Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols of Boston sent a bouquet of red roses by the plane to Mayor James J. Walker of New York, which was delivered to K. L. Maclean, steward of the Nemissa, by Bert Quinlan, driver of the special Colonial bus, which brings passengers from the Statler to the East Boston airport.

Special arrangements have been made by the police authorities to expedite passage of the bus through traffic, and only 24 minutes were spent in getting to the airport, though two delays were encountered where traffic officers evidently failed to recognize the bus.

On the afternoon trip of the service today eight passengers were booked up to noon today.

Appropriate ceremonies marked the christening of all three planes at Boston and New York Sunday. The Nacomos was christened at Boston by Miss Mary Fuller, daughter of Alvan T. Fuller.

Whalen Demands Night Clubs Give Up Hostess Plan

New York Police Head Says Frequently These Women Are Only 16 Years Old

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner, wants a law enacted forbidding the employment of night club hostesses in New York City.

Speaking at a dinner of the Church Laymen's Committee of the Greater New York Federation of Churches just held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, he urged the churches to sponsor a movement for enactment of such legislation and appealed to the community generally for co-operation in a vigorous administration of justice.

Mr. Whalen charged that the night clubs were a menace and asserted that employment agencies were engaged in supplying hostesses who were not more than 18 years of age and were frequently only about 16. He called attention to the provision which prohibited women from working in saloons before prohibition. He characterized as "an astounding piece of publicity" newspaper accounts of the recent trial of a night club hostess.

"Of all the disgusting publicity I have ever read," he declared, "that beats all. It was an affront to law and order. Perhaps the newspapers give the people what they want, but I for one seriously object to newspapers coming into my home dealing with such subjects for the edification of my children."

Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, who was toastmaster, declared that there has never been an age when faith was so dominant in the heart of youth as today. He urged that that faith be directed toward law observance which, in the last analysis, he said, rests upon the conscience of the Nation.

Wise Restraint Declared to Give Greatest Freedom

NEW YORK—Wise restraint gives the greatest freedom, William McAdoo, chief magistrate, told members and guests of the New York City Good Shepherd Auxiliary at an annual breakfast held at the Hotel Roosevelt, where, besides himself, Magistrate Jean Norris and the Rev. Alfred Barry of Oxford, Eng., were guests.

"The modern cry," said Mr. McAdoo, "is to acquit in the very face of evidence in the name of so-called 'freedom.' The State has an institution for misguided youth which cannot be criticized in a material way, but the mental and spiritual guidance which is of the most value can never be put in an Albany budget."

Rothermere Makes Gift to Children

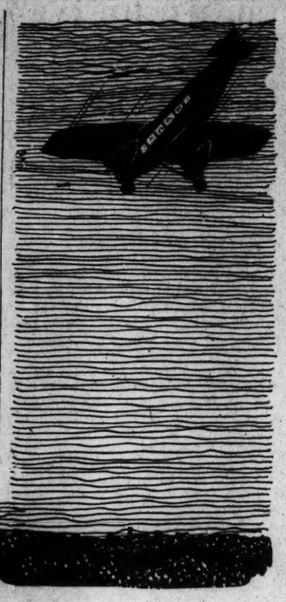
Foundling Hospital Site Provisionally Purchased for Park for Young Londoners

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Nine acres in the heart of London, known as the Foundling Hospital site, has been rescued from its imminent development for building purposes and is assured, at least for the immediate future, as a children's park by the gift of £100,000 from Lord Rothermere, the newspaper proprietor. A contract has been agreed to between the owners and Lord Rothermere whereby the site is to be sold later. A £50,000 deposit has been paid by Lord Rothermere, together with interest on the remainder until June 30, 1931.

If by that time the purchase is not completed, the site reverts to the vendors. Lord Rothermere will make a further contribution of £50,000 toward the purchase money, making £100,000, in addition to liability for the interest on the balance outstanding.

The only condition Lord Rothermere makes is that the entire site be used as a children's park, subject to the reservation that for one month in the year the park shall be placed as a camping ground at the disposal of the British Boy Scouts Association, for whom, owing to its accessibility it would fill a long-felt want.



Finally Boston, Ablaze With Lights.

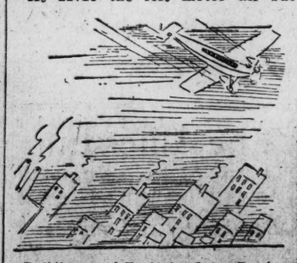
"Snubs" Left Out on Air Trip, but Gets Flight Points

(Continued from Page 1)

Then more patch-quilts and lakes and rivers and toy houses and bug-like automobiles.

Along comes the nonchalant steward again. This time with handsome portfolios of stationery for those who wish to "write home about it." There is an almost total absence of vibration so a pen can be used with perfect ease.

At 11:18 the left motor all but



Buildings and Factories Seem Ready to Fall Off Earth.

stops! Then the right one!! But Pilot Richard W. Mackie, chief pilot for Colonial Air Transport, looks back and smiles reassuringly. He had promised to show us what could be done in an emergency. So he proceeds to make right and left turns and actually gains altitude all on one motor. And the plane without crew, fuel or passengers weighs 7900 pounds! No wonder the motors roar—they have a right to.

Advance weather reports warned of a low ceiling inland, so we are taking the shore route. At 11:25 we

Imagine Reading Newspaper on Your First Flight!

are over New Haven, Conn., and begin skirting Long Island Sound.

Pilot Mackie steps out, and unlocking the door overhead, points out the fuel tanks and the baggage compartment. Incidentally, the latter on the return trip was occupied by a bare-headed stowaway. The Graf Zeppelin had nothing on us!

Again the steward appears and leans over as though he has something to whisper confidentially to my neighbor across the aisle. Actually, he shouts and offers him a copy of a popular magazine. Imagine reading a magazine on your first flight! No thank you.

Sand Traps Like Footprints

The coast line is thickly settled. Town after town moves by. Golf courses become more numerous, a sure indication of our nearness to New York. What to the golfer are treacherous sand traps appear from the plane as queer but innocent-looking footprints on a beautiful green rug.

Now it is 11:50 and the steward is serving light refreshments. A few moments later we glide over Riverside Drive and the Hudson River. In the distance, blanketed in a dense haze, is Newark, N. J., and the pilots are watching closely for landmarks. Soon we are over the airport. From our altitude it looks no larger than the average city lot. Now we are making a graceful swing.

The landscape seems to be turned on edge, and the buildings and factories appear ready to slide off the earth. The motors are throttled down, and as we quickly lose altitude we become conscious of the terrific speed we are making. The landing is thrilling, but graceful and perfect. It is 12:05, and we are in Newark.

Snubs Misses Leftovers

A 35-minute motor drive via the Holland Tunnel takes us to the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York. Again I am reminded of Snubs. Oh, if he could only have had what was left!

Our hosts ask for suggestions for improving their service. We have few to offer. Our trip was complete and comfortable in every way.

We are to return at 5 o'clock. Promptly at 4:15 the bus is at the door of the hotel. In 35 minutes we are at the airport with 10 minutes to spare. (Ordinarily this time will be consumed in loading the baggage.) Promptly on the stroke of 5 we soar away.

Weather conditions have improved and we take the bird-line, or direct air-line route for Boston. Rapidly we check off the towns on our maps—Norwalk, New Haven, Marlborough, Willimantic, Putnam, Needham. Finally Boston, ablaze with lights, puts a beautiful period at the end of a perfect flight.

Air Transport Rivalry Reduced in Central West

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Interlocking stock ownership has brought about a reduction of competition in air transportation between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. The Universal Air Lines has announced the discontinuance of its service over this route, leaving the field to the Northwest Airways, which was first to develop it.

A minority block of Northwest stock formerly held by the Transcontinental Air Transport, has been divided with the Universal Lines while the Stout Air Service, flying the Chicago-Detroit-Cleveland route, retains its original interest in the Northwest Company. Universal's transport equipment will be shifted to its routes south of Chicago, though its flying school and taxi service will be continued at Wold-Chamberlain Field, Minneapolis.

In making this announcement H. H. Emmons, president of the Northwest Line, said, "We are justly proud of the fact that more than 87 per cent of our air-rail connections have been maintained and that 97 per cent of our total schedule has been completed during the 2½ years of our operations. In more than 1,000,000 miles of flying, Northwest Airways has never scratched a passenger, injured a pilot or lost a piece of mail."

Colonial Lines Included in Aviation Merger

NEW YORK (AP)—Control of the Colonial Airways System, holders of the original government air-mail contracts, is expected to pass shortly to the Aviation Corporation, it is made known by Graham B. Grosvenor, president of the Aviation Corporation.

He said that a contract embodying exchange of stock has been made with a committee of Colonial stockholders, and that completion of the transaction was contingent upon the Aviation Corporation acquiring not less than 51 per cent of the stock of the Colonial Airways Corporation, which controls three Colonial operating companies. These are Colonial Air Transport, Inc., Colonial Western Airways, Inc., and Canadian Colonial Airways, Inc. The system embraces a mail and passenger service between New York and Boston, New York and Montreal, and Albany and Cleveland.

Aviation Corporation, a $200,000,000 holding and development company, recently acquired control of the Fairchild Aviation Corporation, the Universal Aviation Corporation and Curtiss and Roosevelt Fields on Long Island, which are to be combined into one flying center.

Another announcement said the Embry-Riddle Company of Cincinnati, midwestern air mail and passenger transport operators, will be added to the list of companies controlled by the Aviation Corporation.

Two Airplanes Christened

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Miss Jean Usher Trumbull, daughter of Gov. John Trumbull of Connecticut and sister of Miss Florence Trumbull, John Coolidge's fiancée, christened one of two tri-motored Ford planes at ceremonies marking the inauguration of the Newark-Colonial Airways passenger service. The other plane was christened by Mrs. Jerome T. Congleton, wife of the Mayor of Newark.

Swarthmore Gets $675,000 Donation

Alumni Asked to Swell Fund to $2,750,000 for Endowment

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—A provisional gift of $675,000 to Swarthmore College by the General Education Board toward an endowment fund of $2,750,000, is announced in letters to the alumni explaining the endowment campaign.

The donation is on condition that $2,000,000 is added to the endowment of the college for honors work and for the general improvement of academic standards. The board's gift is to be used for the improvement of the plant and for the endowment of athletics, making it possible for every student to compete in contests without depending on the gate receipts for finances.

The improvements planned at the college include a men's gymnasium to cost $250,000, a new wing to the library costing $200,000, and additions to the power plant which will cost $100,000. To enable the college athletic teams to be in a measure independent of the commercial aspect of gate receipts, $200,000 will be raised to endow the athletic association.

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Four Attractive Open Stock Patterns in

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Dinner Set—With rich-hued border on a deep cream ground—a pattern fittingly called "Cairo," adaptable to many decorative plans. Of English earthenware. (Plate sketched.)

50 Pieces, $27.50

Crystal Stemware—Swedish rock crystal, with full cut stems and graceful border and flower design that is repeated on the foot. All sizes for a complete service. (Sketched left.)

A dozen, $21.75

Dinner Set—English earthenware decorated with flowers in delicate tones, such as grow in an old-fashioned garden or along country lanes. (Cup and saucer sketched.)

52 Pieces, $21.75

Amber Stemware—With clear yellow tones and deeper lights that blend or contrast effectively with many service and napery colors. Floral design. (Sketched right.)

A dozen, $8.75

ALSO—A limited number of *Venetian Glass Console Sets,* with four candlesticks and large pan bowl, in green or amber. A set, $3.75

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Three Exceptional Values in

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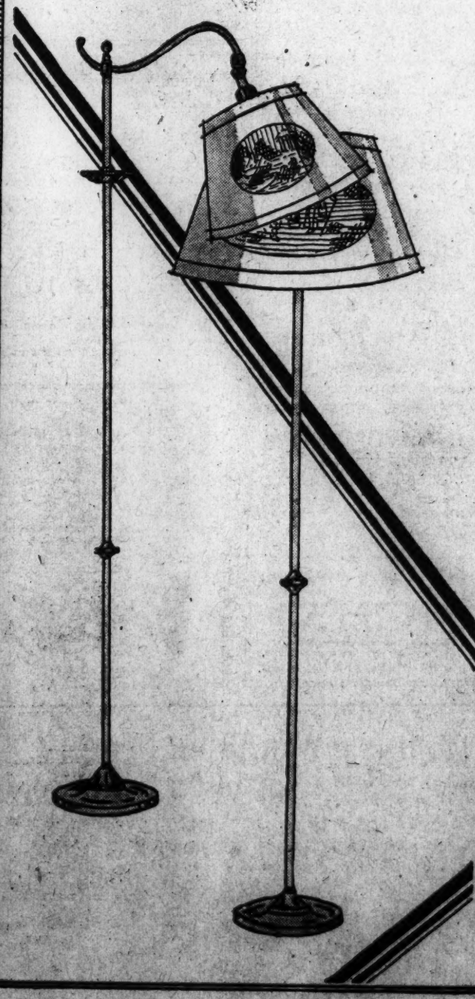

Colonial Bridge and Floor Lamps

In an attractive dull bronze finish—simply designed. Bridge lamp has adjustable arm and socket—floor lamp is junior size with two sockets.

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Imported Boudoir Lamps

Slender glass sticks with cut design—crystal-clear or with a delicate rose tone. *Internally lighted.*

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(Illustrated)

For the Bridge and Floor Lamps . . . specially priced tailored parchment paper shades with prints, bound in color. $2.50.

Boudoir shades . . . of shirred silk, with lace and ribbon finish. In pastel colors. $2.25.

Large Assortments of Other Shades.

LAMPS—FIFTH FLOOR

SIX-HOUR DAY RAILWAY PLAN HELD UNSOUND

Cost Would Be $725,000,000 —Public Would Have to Pay, Declares Magazine

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The proposed six-hour day on the railroads for which the railway brotherhoods have started a national campaign, would cost the railroads $725,000,000 a year, according to an estimate by the Railway Age.

The falling off in the number of railroad employees in recent years, which led the brotherhoods to advance the six-hour day as an unemployment remedy, is attributed by the Railway Age to costly improvements which made it possible to reduce manpower.

"On the basis of experience under the eight-hour day it is reasonable to assume the establishment of a six-hour day would cause an increase of 25 to 30 per cent in the number of employees and in the total pay roll," said the railroad magazine. An increase of 25 per cent in the total pay roll would amount to $725,000,000 annually. Unless the railways were to be bankrupted, the public would have to pay this in increased rates until railway managements could raise enough capital and make enough labor-saving improvements to again reduce the number of employees, as it has been reduced since the eight-hour day was established.

"The eight-hour basic day in train service was in effect during part of 1917, but the first year in which the eight-hour day for practically all railway employees was in full effect, and a record traffic was handled, was 1920. The average number of hours worked per employee in 1917 was 3138, and in 1920 only 2693. The average number of employees in 1917, however, was only 1,733,000, while in 1920 it was 2,023,000, an increase of 290,000. The increase in the total number of employees was in almost direct proportion to the reduction in the average number of hours they worked.

"In every year from 1918 to 1927, inclusive, excepting the depressed years 1921 and 1922, the number of employees was greater than in 1917. Finally, in 1928, the number of employees was reduced to less than in 1917, in spite of the reduction in the average hours worked by each employee. The efficiency of the employees unquestionably has increased since government control, but this was not the main thing that made it possible for the railways to operate in 1928 with almost 367,000 fewer employees than in 1920.

"The investment of new capital in railway properties was the main thing that made it possible. The average investment per employee in 1920 was about $9500; in 1923 it was about $14,700, or almost 55 per cent more than in 1920. The net increase in the investment in the railways since 1920 has been about $5,000,000,000. It is the investment in larger locomotives and freight cars, in reductions of grades, block signaling and labor saving machinery in shops, which more than all other things combined has contributed toward making it possible to reduce the number of employees.

"The demand for a six-hour day raises issues which are purely economic and social. Railway employees cannot advance any claim for a six-hour day that cannot be advanced in behalf of the workers in other industries."

Having Things to Do With, Why Be Idle—Why?

(Continued from Page 1)

of the good things of life to the people generally, especially to those in greatest need?

That is the Economic Problem.

When Machines Waste Time

Recently 15 men, each representing a different industry, sat around a dinner table.

Said the shoe manufacturer:

"Our shoe factories are now operating far below capacity."

Said the tire manufacturer:

"Our plants are only about 60 per cent productive."

"Sixty per cent!" exclaimed the cotton cloth manufacturer. "We should feel prosperous if our mills were as busy as that."

Each of the other men reported similar idleness of capital in his own business. Yet nobody was astonished; for everybody knows that industry always falls far, far short of using its resources.

No workman needs any proof of that. He sees the evidence on every hand. He is ready to believe the industrial engineers when they declare that the United States could increase its output 50 per cent, with nobody working more than eight hours a day, if only we could contrive to use our labor and capital to advantage.

Example Set by World War

During the war, that was amply proved. In the United States, even after the Army and Navy had taken away from their jobs more able-bodied men than the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor; even after millions of other workers had been diverted to the making of ships and munitions; even with the resultant dislocation of industry; still the workers who were left produced so much, that they not only supplied the goods which were sunk at sea, not only supplied millions of fighters and civilians abroad, but also produced enough to maintain standards of living at home. Thus the war revealed in glaring light the chronic underproduction of pre-war years.

What a challenge is this to the imagination! Evidently, within a single generation, we could all but abolish poverty in the United States, among those who were willing to work, if we could keep at peace with the world and continue to use our resources, human and material, even as effectively as at times we have already succeeded in using them.

After all, nobody questions that standards of living depend mainly on volume of production. There is no way of enabling any one to buy potatoes which are not raised, or shoes which are not made. Nothing we can do to wages, or profits, will benefit us much unless the net result is increased output.

Arbitrary Wage Awards Silly

Moving wages up no faster than the cost of living gets us nowhere. The American Federation of Labor is right in declaring that "the practice of fixing wages solely on a basis of the cost of living is a violation of sound economy, and is utterly without logic or scientific support of any kind."

All arbitrary wage awards are economic nonsense. Nothing we can do to wages will enable everyone to obtain 10 bushels of wheat if the per capita production is five bushels.

How tragic, then, is the waste of our worst years! Consider, for example, the spectacle of 1921. Machines, materials, men, we had in superabundance; hungry mouths to feed and every means of feeding them; willing hands to work and plenty to work with; and at the same time a monetary system wholly subject to human control.

Yet—incredible as it would seem, if we had not suffered from these stagnated periods of industry time and again—no immediate means could be found of bringing machines, materials, men, and money into such relations that they could go on with the world's work.

That, as we said above, is the economic problem.

To that problem the "Old Economics"—dominant for generations both in teaching and in business—offered no solution. The "Old Economics" was the "Economics of Despair."

But the "New Economics" is the "Economics of Hope." And the new President is its chief exponent.

Hoover Points Out the Way

"To my mind," says the new President, "there is no economic failure so terrible in its import as that of a country possessing a surplus of every necessity of life, with numbers willing and anxious to work, deprived of those necessities. It simply cannot be, if our moral and economic system is to survive."

In Mr. Hoover's first public statement of policy following his election, made through Governor Brewster of Maine at the Conference of Governors in New Orleans, he declared that the "economic problem" can be solved. He said, in effect, that severe industrial depressions, which at times in the past have wasted billions of dollars' worth of productive equipment and thrown millions of men out of work, can be prevented partly by the co-operation of federal, state and local governments in adjusting expenditures to changing needs, as shown by timely measurements of economic trends.

In short, the President, as was to be expected from his engineering training and world-wide achievement, calls upon the people everywhere to discard the patently futile methods of the "old politics" and the patently false theories of the "old economics," and instead to employ natural scientific means to solve natural scientific problems.

Country Behind President

The response to this call is immediate and all but universal approval. In the new economic policy, as far as it has been announced, the country is solidly behind the new President.

This does not mean that everybody understands all that is involved. Far from it. The published reports give no idea either of the far-reaching meaning of the policy, or of the exact measures whereby the policy may be made effective.

Needless to say, Mr. Hoover's plan is not so crude as it appears in the headlines, nor the underlying theory so simple.

At this early stage of the movement, the enthusiasm over Mr. Hoover's announcement means merely that the people of the United States believe that the problem can be solved, that the proposed solution is sound, and that the President is the one man, above all others, who can be relied upon to overcome the practical difficulties, whatever they may be, and devise the necessary measures for making the "Economics of Hope" yield the fruits of prosperity.

[In subsequent articles the proposed solution will be explained.]

Provision Sought in 1930 Census for Getting Data on Employment

Labor Committee of Statisticians Seeks Right to Have Pertinent Questions Asked to Get Facts Instead of Guesses on Conditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Recommendation that the 1930 census of population contain questions regarding the employment status of wage-earners was made in a communication just sent to President Hoover by the committee on governmental labor statistics of the American Statistical Association.

By making provision for such data in the 1930 census, it will be possible, for the first time, to obtain an authentic picture of employment conditions throughout the United States—in cities, states and rural districts—and in each industry, the committee holds.

The committee was organized to help carry out recommendations of the committee on unemployment and business cycles appointed by the Secretary of Commerce at the close of the conference on unemployment in 1921. It includes representatives of industry, government, welfare agencies, natural scientific bodies, insurance and banking interests. Its recommendations grow out of studies conducted during the past seven years.

Seek Facts Upon Which to Work

Briefly, the committee urged that two questions relating to employment be included in the census: "If you are ordinarily gainfully employed, are you now out of a job of any kind?" and "If you hold a job of any kind, are you on layoff without pay today?"

No information would be sought regarding the length of time the individual was unemployed during the year, since, in the opinion of the committee, these data would be exceedingly difficult to obtain and require too lengthy and involved an interview.

The schedule would also contain questions as to the trade, profession or particular kind of work of the individual, and the industry, business or establishment in which he is employed or in which he was last employed, if then out of work.

"With the publication of this series of facts," the statement continued, "we would have exact information as to the number out of work and out of wages under all the main industry headings, such as manufactures, construction, agriculture, mines, trade, transportation, professions and domestic service.

Only Guesswork Heretofore

"We have never known in the United States the number of persons out of work at any time, although many guesses have been made and much energy has gone into attempts to estimate it.

"The need for such basic and extensive information was demonstrated a year ago when unemployment was widely discussed and there was a general demand for reliable information by business men, who must determine policies regarding the rate of their production, and by welfare organizations, which wanted to know whether the burden was likely to grow greater or less."

Miss Mary van Kleeck, director, industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation, is chairman. Other members are: Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, Industrial Relations Counselors; A. J. Altmeyer, Wisconsin Industrial Commission; William A. Berridge, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Louis Bloch, Bureau of Labor Statistics, California; R. D. Cahn, Chicago Tribune; J. Frederic Dewhurst, Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia; Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago; Leonard H. Hatch, New York State Department of Labor; Ralph G. Hurlin, Russell Sage Foundation; Richard Lansburgh, University of Pennsylvania; Don D. Lescohier, University of Wisconsin; Leifur Magnusson, International Labor Office; Eugene B. Patton, New York State Department of Labor; Roswell F. Phelps, Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries; Harold V. Roelse, Federal Reserve Bank, New York; Ralph J. Watkins, Ohio State University, and Sidney W. Wilcox, Illinois Department of Labor.

Wages Keeping Up, Living Cost Going Down, It Is Found

Industrial Board Survey Sees Actual Wage Increased Almost 6 P. C. Over 1927

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The weekly wages of industrial workers, measured at the beginning of this year in terms of purchasing power, were nearly 6 per cent above the average at the first of 1927, according to a survey just completed by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Wage earnings in the manufacturing industries for the last five years have shown a "remarkable stability with a slightly increasing trend," the board reports. At the same time living costs have shown a slight decline. The net result is that not only the "real weekly" earnings of workers in industry increased, but that the "real hourly" earnings per worker increased 5 per cent over the level of the beginning of 1927.

At the same time the board reported that employment in manufacturing industries at the first of this year averaged higher than any time since the second quarter of 1926, the "banner" year of manufacturing production in the post-war period up to 1928. The indication is that the extent of employment is increasing, the board found.

"The purchasing power of the industrial wage-earner's dollar, based on living costs, at the beginning of the year was 62.2 cents," says the report, "or higher than the average for any year since 1922, as compared with purchasing power of the dollar just before the war in 1914, living costs being nearly 61 per cent higher than in 1914.

"Average weekly money earnings at the beginning of the year, however, were 122 per cent higher, and hourly earnings, 133 per cent higher than in 1914, with the net result that average 'real' weekly earnings were 38 per cent, and 'real' hourly earnings 45 per cent greater than in 1914."

BRITISH COLUMBIA PLANS BLUE SKY LAW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—For the protection of its own people and of foreign investors, the British Columbia Government is planning to introduce a blue sky law here after watching the operations of such a measure in Ontario. Up to the present Canadian provinces have found difficulty in controlling the operations of federally-incorporated companies, but the Ontario legislation offers hope of success in this matter, the legislature here was informed.

If the Ontario law is not challenged as invalid during the next year, the British Columbia authorities will take steps to copy it.

TAFT SCHOOL FUND COMPLETE

NEW YORK (AP) — Samuel H. Fisher, chairman of the National Executive Committee to raise $2,000,000 for the Taft School at Watertown, Conn., of which Horace D. Taft, brother of Chief Justice William Howard Taft, is founder and headmaster, announces that the fund had been completed.

NEW HIGHWAYS UNCOVER TRAILS TROD YEARS AGO

Workers in New Mexico Uncover Pueblo of Indians Built 2000 Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTE FE, N. M.—New highways are uncovering old trails used by the first Americans 2000 or more years ago. While making excavation for the San Cristobal bridge on the Hinkle Highway 25 miles south of Santa Fe, the bridge crew of the state highway department uncovered the ruins of an ancient pueblo with pottery and pictographs giving evidence of a high degree of civilization.

The crew worked back from the road and found an irrigation lateral paved with carefully cut rocks, leading down from a basin in the rocks which was evidently once a spring. The rocks were so well cut and true that a few were used for headwalls on the new road, saving a long haul for the builders.

A long gallery of pictographs was found 300 feet east on the side of a high hill. The pictures cut into the stone were of such excellent drawing that the bridge men interpreted the stories to their own satisfaction without any trouble. One series told the story of a man hunting with a stone club and subsequently dragging in his quarry to his people. This picture gallery was three-quarters of a mile long.

San Cristobal was one of the early Tano villages whose history goes beyond any authentic date of the white man.

MEDAL FOR DR. SCHLESINGER

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — A Bruce Medal was presented to Dr. Frank B. Schlesinger, director of the Yale Observatory, by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific. The presentation of the medal took place in Lampson Lyceum and was awarded for Dr. Schlesinger's success in measuring the distance between stars. The presentation was made by Prof. Ernest W. Brown of the Yale mathematical department.

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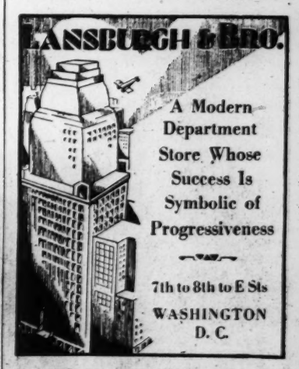
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ITALIANS START 8-YEAR TASK ON ENCYCLOPEDIA

First Work of the Kind Due to Munificence of Millionaire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME — That cultured Italians have frequently had to consult foreign encyclopedias owing to lack of sufficiently complete works of that nature in Italy is due partly to financial reasons, partly to the fact that such publications have never been popular in the country. Senator Giovanni Gentile, the eminent philosopher and a former Minister of Education, was the first to conceive the idea of an Italian encyclopedia, but he certainly would never have been able to carry out his plan had it not been for the generosity of Senator Giovanni Treccani, a Lombard industrialist and millionaire, who founded the "Institute Giovanni Treccani" for the main purpose of editing and publishing the Italian Encyclopedia.

Senator Treccani first became known to the Italian public through his purchase of the famous Este Bible in 1924, which he presented to the state. The Institute, which is housed in one of the finest Renaissance buildings in Rome, and which the Senator suitably furnished in accordance with the style of the period, besides the Italian Encyclopedia, will also publish a "Biographical Dictionary of Italians" as well as special monographs on technical and historical subjects.

For the present the Institute is engaged with the publication of the encyclopedia, its first volume having already been published. It will consist of 36 volumes. The Institute has undertaken to publish four volumes per year, so that the entire encyclopedia will be completed in 1937. In binding and printing, as well as in illustrations, the work compares well with similar publications in other countries. There are some 2000 collaborators, among whom only about 100 are foreigners.

The distinctive feature of the encyclopedia is its strictly Italian character, and the Italian treatment of the various economic, political, historical or philosophical subjects dealt with. The work will contain about 30,000 biographies of Italians and foreigners. The "Biographical Dictionary of Italians," on the other hand, will contain no less than 125,000 biographies of prominent Italians, from the fall of the Roman Empire to the present day.

Sacristy Site Puzzles British

Westminster Said to Be Poorly Equipped for National Ceremonies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Westminster Abbey is the most inadequately equipped cathedral church in Europe, for national ceremonies, in the opinion of those who are well qualified to judge. In fact, on several occasions, when services were held in connection with orders of chivalry, the King had to put on his robes in a room lent him by the dean in the Deanery, which adjoins the Abbey.

In order to meet this need, the Dean, Dr. Foxley Norris, and the chapter have decided that a sacristy must be built, but the question is, where? A site was selected on the north side of the Abbey and a full-sized model of the sacristy has been erected, which has been the object of much hostile criticism.

The dean, who is a close friend of the Queen, has gone out of his way to consult all possible interests. He insists, however, that it is a live force, not merely a museum, and that sacristy, so essential for the services, must be erected in the very near future.

Ferry-Boat System on Danube Sought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—A proposition was made by the Polish authorities, at a recent traffic conference in Warsaw, for the construction of a ferry-boat system connecting the Danube ports of Ramadan (Rumania) and Rusciuk (Bulgaria) that will allow direct shipments of freight from the countries of central Europe, without unloading and loading at the Black Sea port of Constantza (Rumania) and obviate any necessity of the longer shipment of the Levantine countries via Austria, Jugoslavia and Bulgaria.

The estimated cost of constructing the ferry-boat system between Rumania and Bulgaria is about $250,000—of which Poland has declared that she will bear one-half.

The Bulgarian authorities have naturally given their assent to the project and, it is stated, have decided upon the sum they are willing to expend for their portion of the system.

Regional Pool for Libraries Planned in Wales

Union Nonfiction Catalogue for Principality Urged in Official Report

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLYHEAD, Wales—A "regional" library scheme by which the different public libraries would pool their nonfiction stock is proposed in the recently issued report of proceedings of the conference on libraries in Wales. The proposed system would be similar to that now in operation in Cornwall. Here the county library and seven urban libraries pool their 29,000 volumes of nonfiction.

A union catalogue of these libraries is being prepared, each library providing its own cards. The advantage of this scheme is that each library will have at its call not only its own small collection of books, but the comparatively large aggregate collection of the whole of Cornwall. In this way the complex modern libraries can be so systematized as to be readily available to all.

The report states that the conference gave consideration to the question of encouraging Welsh authors and publishers and increasing the output and improving the quality of Welsh juvenile books. Popular books do not exist to any extent in Wales, states John Ballinger, librarian of the Welsh National Library. Wales is now endeavoring to remedy this defect by finding people to produce these books for which there is a demand.

The University Press board has accepted a tender for printing a popular edition in Welsh of Robinson Crusoe, and a translation of Pilgrim's Progress is also being prepared. Inquiries were being made, not with satisfactory results up to now—to find persons who can write original Welsh stories and descriptive historical sketches suitable for popular reading. It appears that the demand for Welsh books comes from the rural areas.

Tax Reductions Announced in British Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

statement in the House of Commons, balanced his budget with an estimated expenditure under all heads of £822,584,000 (about $4,112,920,000) and revenue of £826,680,000 (about $4,133,000,000), leaving a final prospective surplus of £4,096,000 (about $20,480,000).

Betting Tax a Fiasco

Mr. Churchill declared that the betting tax for which he was himself responsible, had been a failure and a fiasco. It had caused more trouble than it was worth and the existing turnover tax would be immediately repealed.

The present bookmakers' license of £10 annually would be continued, and a duty of £40 annually imposed on every telephone in the offices of bookmakers, producing £500,000 annually.

There was no room for large cuts in the social services, said the Chancellor, while large cuts in armaments were dependent on international agreements which he felt would not be as easy to reach as all could hope and even then were limited by the absolute requirements of safety to the British Isles and the unity of the Empire.

Large reductions in the navy could not be made without Great Britain falling below the one-power standard which he considered would be a fatal position, or without endangering the Empire's trade routes.

As to arrest in development of Britain's air forces, Mr. Churchill said that this could not be safely done without placing the country "largely at the mercy of that very neighbor toward whom we are constantly accused of being subservient and whom Mr. Lloyd George is never too busy to offend."

Dealing with the debt position, he said that England's obligations under existing debt contracts had been reduced in four years by £175,000,000, which represented almost exactly what Mr. Lloyd George proposed to spend in a few years in trying to win the general election.

The nation's savings were to be "butchered to make a showman's holiday," Mr. Churchill declared amid loud ministerial cheers.

Virginia to Greet Women in Politics

State Branch of Voters' League to Convene in Norfolk

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORFOLK, Va.—The ability of women to take details of their home life with them into politics instead of neglecting their homes for politics will be illustrated here on Thursday when the Virginia branch of the National League of Women Voters holds its ninth annual convention at the Southland Hotel.

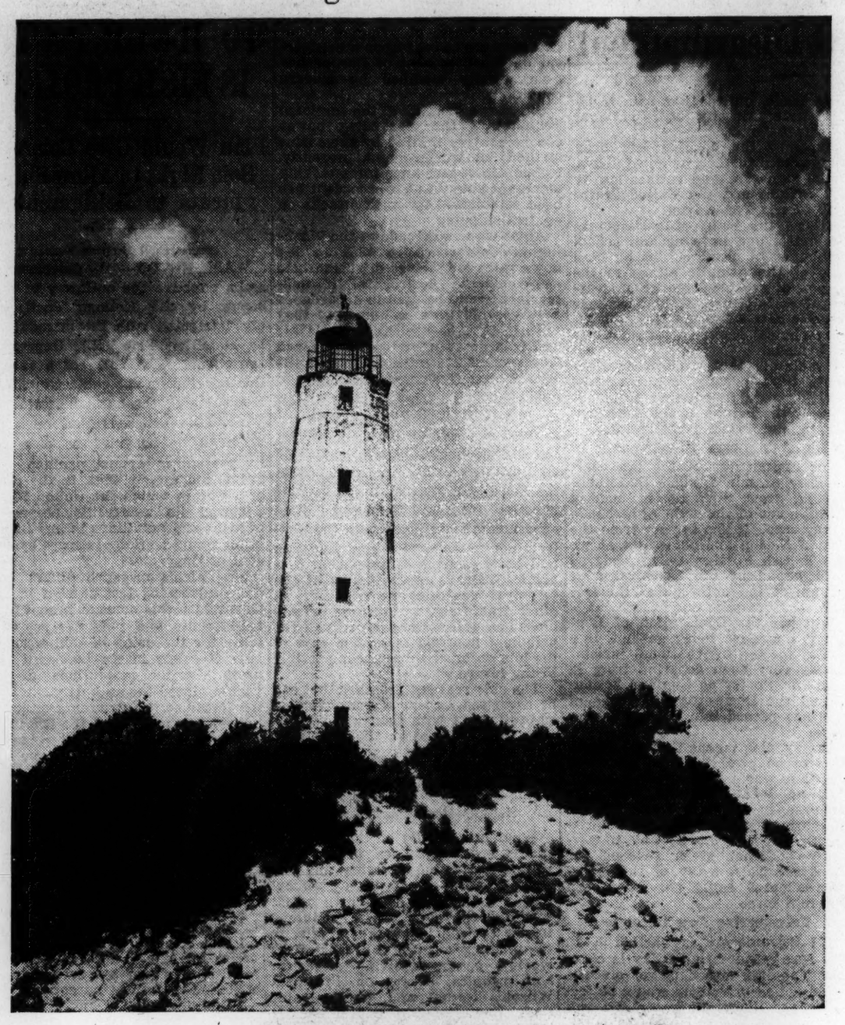
Four women now have seats in the Virginia House of Delegates and one of them, Mrs. Sarah Lee Fain, is proposed as a candidate for lieutenant-governor.

At this meeting three matters will hold major local interest: mother's pension, jail reform and the peanut tariff. Mothers' pensions and compulsory education are laws on the Virginia statute books but are held in some question as matters of local option. In this convention the Virginia branch of the League of Women Voters will attempt to bring about some more proper reading of justice with respect to these questions.

WESTERN UNION INCOME

Western Union Telegraph Company for the quarter ended March 31, 1929, shows estimated net income of $3,586,194 after taxes, depreciation and interest, equivalent to $3.50 a share on 1,023,781 shares of capital stock, compared with $2,980,032, or $2.98 a share, on 997,877 shares in the first quarter of 1928.

Lone Guardian of Virginia Dunes Where Cavaliers Landed



OLD CAPE HENRY LIGHTHOUSE

First Structure of the Kind Built by the United States, to Which a Pilgrimage Will Be Made From Norfolk, Va., to Commemorate the First Point of Land Touched by Colonists From England on April 26, 1607.

NORFOLK MARKS FIRST COLONY ON VIRGINIA SOIL

Pilgrimage to Cape Henry to Commemorate Landing of Cavaliers in 1607

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORFOLK, Va.—The first English port-of-call on the American continent is to hold its fourth celebration of the landing of the Cavaliers at Cape Henry on the eventful Spring morning of April 26, 1607. A pilgrimage will go by automobiles from the city 18 miles to Virginia Beach; thence along the new Oceandrive six miles to Cape Henry, resting at the base of the first lighthouse built by the United States. There, in a windswept basin at the foot of the hill on which the old lighthouse still stands, ceremonies will be conducted to commemorate the first permanent English settlement in the New World.

The lighthouse, dating back to 1790, is the first built by the United States. It is an octagonal sandstone tower built at a cost of $12,500. After a time the masonry was reported unsafe and a new lighthouse 165 feet high, built of cast iron plates, was erected nearby in 1881. On the old lighthouse is a bronze tablet with this inscription: "Near this spot landed, April 26, 1607, Capt. Gabriel Archer, Christopher Newport, Hon. Geo. S. Percy, Bartholomew Gosnold, Edw. Maria Wingfield) with 25 others, who, calling the place Cape Henry, planted a cross, April 26, 1607. Dei Gratia Virginia Condita."

The pilgrimage will include the Assembly of Tidewater, Virginia Women, and delegates from all women's organizations.

The Governor of Virginia, Harry Ford Byrd, will attend, accompanied by the Governors of North Carolina and Massachusetts, and army, navy and marine guards, with their bands, will also attend. The services will be conducted by Bishop Beverly D. Tucker, southern Virginia, assisted by Bishop Freeman of the Washington Cathedral.

The program will close with refreshments at Virginia Beach, overlooking the waters of the Atlantic, where those three tiny vessels, the Sara Constant, the Goodspeed and the Discovery—the latter not much larger than a lifeboat of today—first saw the fair land that marked the beginning of the colony.

"The wearied voyagers," says Squires, "gazed in wonder at the immense dunes of yellow sand piled high by the gales of centuries. Beside the bold promontory a magnificent water-gate invited the tempest-driven fleet to enter and find refuge, safety and peace." It was the Chesapeake. They put ashore, explored the land, took possession in the name of the King, named the promontory Cape Henry for their beloved Prince, but at the close of the day as they wended their way back to the ships, five Indians drew their arrows on them, wounding two. The following day, so the story goes, they surprised the Indians having a feast of roast oysters. The redskins fled and the white man got his first taste of the famous Lymchaven oyster.

A tablet placed at Blackwell's Wharf, London, commemorates the setting sail from that port of the Cavaliers 322 years ago. It was placed, with appropriate ceremony, by the Norfolk representative of the Virginia Society of Preservation of Antiquities, and the assistance of the authorities of London.

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West Indies Fosters Growing of Cacao by Annual Grant

Legislative Council in Trinidad Pledges Support for Research Purposes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—A further step toward carrying out the scheme of long-range cacao research proposed 11 months ago by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was taken when the Legislative Council voted £1800 toward the capital and first year's upkeep. The Council has pledged itself to an annual contribution of £600 for five years.

The research is expected to be of great benefit to all cacao-producing countries in the Empire. The initial outlay is estimated at £10,000, to include the purchase of an estate of 100 acres, and the yearly expenditure is likely to be £2700. The scheme is being financed jointly by Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, the Gold Coast and cocoa manufacturers in Britain.

There is some fear of shortage in the world supplies of cacao in the not too distant future, and G. Evans, the principal of the Imperial College, points out that the best safeguard will be an increase of the yield per acre, because the area throughout the world suitable for an extension of cacao planting is comparatively small. The research program is designed to discover means of securing such an increase.

Experiments which have been conducted by the Department of Agriculture during the past 10 years at River Estate in this island are probably unique in the Empire, and will give the college a valuable start in the work of fundamental research.

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Hungary Gets Heavy Surplus, Budget Shows

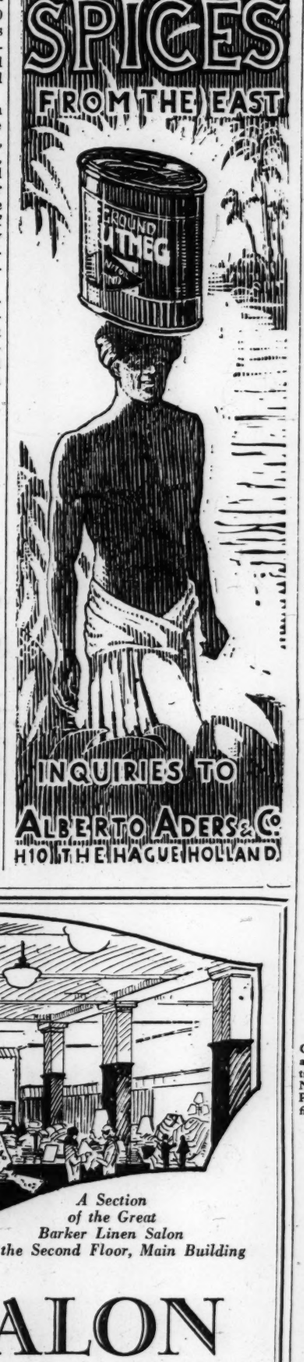
Lower Taxes Announced, House Building Fostered and Savings Increase

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST — The Hungarian budget for the coming year shows a surplus of 3,500,000 pengoe, the total expenditure amounting to 1,428,700,000 pengoe and the receipts to 1,432,200,000 pengoe. A number of taxation reductions are announced. In the future, income tax will only be paid by those persons whose annual incomes reach 3600 pengoe. Reductions in the cattle turnover tax will lead to a reduction of ¼ per cent in the price of meat, the land tax will be less by 20 per cent, and the luxury tax entirely wiped out.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Wekerle, said it was clear that their country must become much more industrialized. It was hoped also in a very short time, to export a standard wheat which would satisfy all international requirements. As an aid to building, all new structures will be exempt from taxation for a period of 30 years.

Savings deposits have increased from 89,000,000 to 1,429,000,000 pengoe, during the last five years.



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In Pastel shades and white 25/-.

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CHARMING HAT in fine Baku straw, edged and trimmed with Petersham. In Black, Navy, Natural and a large range of new colours PRICE 49/6

CHARMING HAT in fur felt, a copy of a Thibaul model, showing the new line. In Black, Navy, Red, Capucine and shades of Beige or Brown. PRICE 49/6

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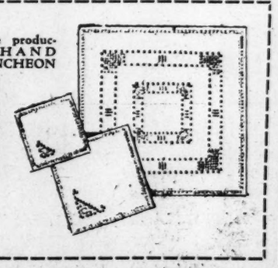

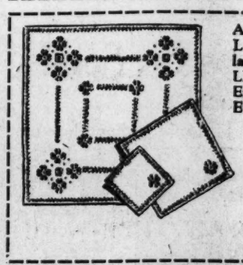

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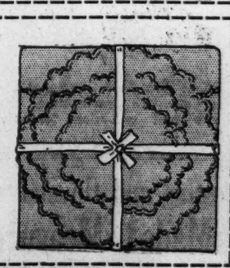
Mail orders kindly state colour required.



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BELFAST: 39 Ann St.
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.; 84-85 High St.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
BRADFORD: 8 & 10 Manchester Rd.; 26 Kirkgate.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEEDS: 125 Briggate.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.
MANCHESTER: 95 Oldham St.; 22/24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St. & 9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 120 Yorkshire St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-85 The Moor.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West. 3-4 Fawcett St.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.

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'P.F. Assorted'

MEDICAL SIGNS IN SUBWAY CARS BRING PROTEST

Propaganda Charge Made Against Advocacy of Toxin-Antitoxins

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Charging that posters displayed in subway and elevated cars, urging the merits of toxin-antitoxin treatment for diphtheria, are misleading propaganda and are "an imposition upon the public," H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens' Medical Bureau, has written to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and to the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation requesting that the signs be discontinued.

Mr. Anderson's letter, a copy of which has just been made public, calls attention to the statement on the posters to the effect that toxin-antitoxin treatment is "harmless," and asserts that this statement is not in accord with the facts.

It quotes a statement which appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association on March 9, 1929 that "toxin-antitoxin is not 'a harmless preparation' and should not be given to school children in a haphazard way."

This statement, it adds, "refers to an increase of 10 per cent in the number of cases of albuminuria, following the use of toxin-antitoxin, only 10 per cent of children having had this complaint before inoculation, while 20 per cent had the complaint after the third injection in a group of 125 children which formed the basis of the report." It continues, in part:

"An article in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Jan. 28, 1928, directs attention to a larger number of cases among a group of nurses who had received toxin-antitoxin at the Illinois Training School for Nurses than among another group not inoculated. Also cities have been cited where diphtheria has increased notwithstanding active toxin-antitoxin campaigns.

"The statistics, therefore, are conflicting, and it is an imposition upon the public to make the statements now appearing in the cars. We respectfully request that the signs be discontinued."

Labor Extends Friendly Hand to Southrons

(Continued from Page 1)

strife. The United Textile Workers of America, he said, stood for conciliation and co-operation. In 20 years North Carolina had won the leading place in the country's textile industry, he said, and the workers deserved an emolument in proportion to the values of the product. Sporadic attempts had been made, he pointed out, to bring about justice for the workers. But with the radical efforts his union would have nothing to do.

"We will not interfere with these sporadic attempts—let that be understood," said Mr. McMahon, in reference to activities about Gastonia. "We will not create a strike here and a strike there. We do not come to fight those who are here. If the people want such leadership, they are welcome to choose it. We are here to seek peaceful agreements."

The mill towns he showed to be expanding rapidly in size and number, depending wholly on the wages paid to the workers who labor within them, and that usually the mill towns are communities with only one industry; where the local textile factory has been established by outside capital, the United Textile Workers' Union did not intend to create conditions in the South that would endanger these communities, Mr. McMahon said.

Hopes to Get Aid of Mill Owners

Observers regard his remarks as a bid for support from southern mill operators, as well as from sympathizers with textile workers who have heretofore been antagonized by radical leadership.

This attitude was carried further and elaborated by Edward F. McGrady, member of the A. F. of L. legislative committee. Union leaders, he said, had come on a good will mission.

"We are here on a peaceful errand," said Mr. McGrady. "All that we want is an opportunity to sit down with the employers and peaceably and intelligently discuss our side of the matter. I am satisfied that, with this opportunity, we can avoid a great deal of friction. We stand for law and order and for conciliation; we will never order a stoppage of work except as a last resort. Our mission is based entirely upon justice."

Advice for the Mill Towns

The profits from the business go out of the community in the form of dividends paid to outside investors. The only return to the town, he said, is in the purchase power built up by the wages.

In such circumstances, he explained, it is to the interest of all local merchants to see that the textile workers are adequately paid. Yet in defiance of this obvious economic fact, he said, outside factories were often induced to come to the towns by the local chambers of commerce, on the ground that wages were low, labor docile and rents cheap.

In instances which he cited, factory executives, recently moved into southern mill towns, had proposed to pay high wages, on a scale commensurate with those paid in the North. These executives had frequently been dissuaded from this policy, he said, by short-sighted leaders of the local chambers of commerce, who urged that the general wage level of the community should not be raised by such a step.

Allied Demands on Reich Brings Crisis at Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

already something favorable that the Allies have agreed about their own interests, but there remains the more difficult task of obtaining agreement of the Allies and Germany on what are regarded as vital interests.

Thus by natural evolution of the conference Mr. Young finds himself in a rôle which he neither sought nor desired, a rôle onerous and doubtful but which may prove to be decisive. The conference has reached a parting of the ways when it must go on to success or confess that time is not yet ripe for fresh settlement.

Dr. Schacht was faced with the delicate duty of accepting or combating the allied thesis and, having regard to public opinion of his country, only one course seemed open to him.

Misleading statements have been made to the effect that Mr. Young had kept Dr. Schacht informed of the Allied debates, whereas, in fact, he preserved a certain aloofness and has not yet offered his counsels to Dr. Schacht. In one respect he has divulged his views. He drew up a memorandum last month before the Allies had their special consultations in which he indicated a level of payment below which German offers should not fall. Since then he has remained passive.

When the German response to the Allied documents with its table of annuities is received, it will be for him to say whether it presents possibilities of accord. It is foreseen here that if he judges such a procedure worth while he will take the initiative of submitting a table of annuities susceptible of satisfying both sides. Should these calculations be rejected there will be nothing to do but adjourn the conference and return to the Dawes plan.

Germany's Foreign Office Still Hopes for Accord

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Germany continues to be hopeful that the Paris conference will continue, or, if it must be suspended, then not in a discordant way. This hope is based on the possibility that the creditors ' demands submitted to the conference are maximum claims which may be reduced. At least this is the attitude of official circles here, the Monitor correspondent learns at the Foreign Office.

Should the creditors' figures, however, be minimum figures, then they are "unacceptable," in fact "beyond discussion," in the opinion of Wilhelmstrasse and the entire press. The reduction granted by the creditors, it is said, is so exceedingly small it is by no means equivalent for giving up the protection of the transfer clause by Germany.

But even a break up of the conference is not regarded here as necessarily "dangerous." Thus the Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung, expressing views of leaders in Ruhr industry, explains that economic parleys do not always reach their goal immediately, and adds full confidence that if the first attempt fails the second will be more successful.

The Lokal Anzeiger charges the allied experts with not having learned much in the last eight weeks because they still name such high figures after Dr. Schacht's explanations. Most all Germans seem very critical at the long duration of the payments.

Delegates Studying Points in Four-Power Memorandum

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The first general discussion of the four-power memorandum took place on the morning of April 15, before the full expert committee. Delegates are individually to study various points in view of the explanations given in the plenary session. The memorandum is in the form of an answer to a questionnaire submitted a week ago by the Germans, asking for details of the annuities desired by the Allies in conformity with their own and and Owen D. Young's memoranda on lines along which negotiations might profitably be undertaken to arrive at final figures.

PARIS (AP)—After a session lasting more than an hour the plenary session of the experts on reparations adjourned. The session had convened to hear the reply of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German spokesman, to the allied total reparations estimate.

In the course of the session it was decided not to make public the terms and figures of the allied estimate. This was said previously to represent an eventual 100,000,000,000 marks, or $24,000,000,000.

Proposed Recodifying of Sea Law Called Step Toward Disarmament

(Continued from Page 1)

and if their respective navies can be looked upon as a mutual guarantee for their peaceful neutrality, then a real agreement for the limitation of armaments will follow naturally.

But this nettle must be grasped, and, as an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 11 has pointed out with unanswerable logic, "the immediate sequel to the peace pact is not the disappearance of navies, but the establishment of an international court of arbitration, to which, in future, differences between nations may be referred. Coincidentally with the establishment of this court should come some codification of international law, particularly that portion of it bearing upon the rights of neutrals on the high seas."

It is not my function here to discuss the establishment of an international court of arbitration; but I do believe that the next and most immediate step is a conference for the recodification of international law at sea, in view of the signing and ratification of the Paris peace pact.

Omission in Peace Treaties

One of the many omissions of the peace treaties, which ended the late war, was that of not coming to an understanding for the future as to the exercise of belligerent pressure on the high seas against trade. And here the two principal sea powers—Britain and America—are most nearly concerned.

Failing such agreement, each may be tempted to increase armaments in an effort to assure the freedom of their own commerce in any future war, whether they are belligerents or neutrals. And the result may be a competition in armaments, of which, indeed, there have already been signs, with resulting peril to their good relations and even to the peace of the world.

During the late war nearly all international laws governing operations at sea against commerce were thrown to the winds. There has been no attempt since to re-establish them or recodify them. Nothing was done during the peace conference; the reason for this has been disclosed to the world in the memorandum of the United States naval advisory staff to the American delegation in which the British reluctance to codify maritime law is referred to and the reason given that, owing to Britain's predominant naval position resulting from the destruction of the German Navy, she wished for the greatest possible freedom of action in any future naval war.

(Ref. "Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement." p. 212.)

Position Greatly Altered

But the position has altered radically. The Washington Convention established parity between the British Empire and the United States of America in the most powerful type of fighting vessels—the ships of the line. The recent American naval program will bring the United States cruising fleet into a rough parity with Britain in this type of vessel also by 1933.

The British Navy predominates no longer. An increasing volume of informed opinion in Britain is favorable to a combined effort with America and other leading powers to recodify maritime law, and to establish a position of peace and stability where sea-borne commerce is concerned. And for the sake of good understanding the ancient rights at sea could be abandoned.

America has a freer hand today than Britain. For the United States is bound neither by the Declaration of Paris nor the Covenant of the League of Nations. Yet the traditional American policy of freedom of the seas has a good chance of international acceptance today so far as national and "private" wars are concerned.

Assurances Are Essential

Provided America received assurances that no economic pressure under Article 16 of the Covenant was attempted without prior consultation with Washington, she on her part could afford to offer to recognize such economic pressure and not break a League of Nations blockade of which she approved. No naval power would then have any remaining excuse for clinging to the old rights of interference with seaborne trade, outside her own territorial waters, in any future national or "private" war.

And now the position has been modified still further, as noted above, by the signature and ratification by both Britain and the United States of the Paris Peace Pact.

But as the right of self-defense still exists and as a certain school of thought in naval circles on both sides of the Atlantic clings to the weapon of sea blockade as a measure of self-defense, it is necessary to say a few words on the present-day technical postion with reference to blockade.

I maintain that modern developments have greatly weakened the blockade weapon whether it is applied by the British or the American Navy against some great nation.

Blockade Loses Effectiveness

The experiences of the late war, properly examined, show that there will be great difficulty in making effective use of the right of blockade in any case. It is a far cry from the days of Nelson and his sailing ships. The British Foreign Office declared itself bound by the Declaration of London at the outbreak of the late war.

Whether the Declaration of London is operative today, or not, is a matter for the international jurists. It was very soon departed from in that war. So far as England is concerned the Declaration of Paris of 1856 has passed into the law of nations.

Briefly, this means that (1) blockades to be legal must be effective; and it is worth noticing, in passing, that no legal blockade was ever declared in the late war. All the measures taken were under Reprisals Orders in Council; and if Germany had not given reasons for these reprisals, many of the measures adopted could not have been put into force.

Privateering Now Obsolete

(2) Privateering is abolished. In any case privateering today is obsolete. The only merchant vessels who could act as privateers would be fast passenger liners. They are too vulnerable and too expensive to maintain to make the game worth the candle. Even Germany issued no Letters of Marque in the late war. Her disguised raiders were properly commissioned warships.

(3) The third provision was that enemy goods, other than contraband of war, in neutral ships are exempt from capture; and (4) that neutral goods, other than contraband, in enemy ships are free from capture.

To denounce the Declaration of Paris would be notice to the world that Britain intended to revert to all her ancient rights, and would, in view of British pledges under the Covenant of the League of Nations and by the Pact of Paris, probably be misunderstood and create an unfortunate impression.

Methods of Pressure

National methods of exercising pressure, therefore (and this applies to America's belligerent rights in great measure), resolve themselves into (1) a blockade which, with the submarine and the airplane, the submarine mine and other new weapons, would be extraordinarily hazardous; and (2) the seizure of contraband.

By national is meant the exercise of belligerent rights by one single nation or small group of nations at war with another single nation or small group. Yet, having renounced the right to wage private war, surely the right to apply a private blockade goes also.

Even if a blockade were imposed on enemy territory in self-defense, it is doubtful if it could be applied to goods leaving that territory through neutral ports, and vice versa. And all the principal land states of Europe and South America are bounded by other countries who would presumably be neutral.

Contraband Rules Difficult

There will be immense difficulties in applying contraband rules to goods passing through neutral territories to a belligerent on the main land, as all Britain's experience showed in the late war. The possibility, therefore, of bringing effective pressure to bear upon a belligerent on the Continent of Europe has been greatly modified by modern conditions.

On the other hand the national shipping of the blockading power can be gravely injured by submarine methods of warfare and, presently, by the use of airplanes for attacking merchant ships. And a precedent has been established for such attacks on neutral shipping.

An attempt was made at the Washington Conference in 1921 to lay down rules for the use of submarines as commerce destroyers. If submarines are to be used in accordance with the old laws of humanity they will, in fact, be useless as cruisers; and it is noteworthy that the French Government has refused to ratify the Washington Convention on the use of submarines.

Friendly Neutrals Required

There is a third method of exercising pressure, only of use in certain circumstances. The blockade, using the word in a general sense, became effective against Germany when agreements were made with the neutrals not to trade with her. And this will be the means of exercising economic pressure in the future if the principal neutrals are friendly. In other words the national or private blockade, unless the sympathy of the principal neutrals is on the side of the blockader, will become impossible in the future.

The only real sea pressure that can be exercised, except at grave risk of embroilments with neutrals, will be that foreshadowed in the second of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, namely the closing of the seas for the enforcement of international covenants.

Definition of New Freedom

What now should be the policy of the two dominant sea powers—the United States of America and the British Empire? If in agreement these two nations could give notice to the world that they do not intend to use the old belligerent rights, in the unhappy event of a breach of the world's peace, involving either or both peoples, except on President Wilson's terms; and, at the same time, that they do not intend to tolerate interference with their commerce in any future private war; furthermore, that in any war in which neither nation is involved they intend, as neutrals, the two nations together, to enforce the laws of humanity against their shipping if any future belligerent attempts again to use submarines or aircraft for unrestricted commerce warfare, including "sanction," against their shipping or goods. We would then see an armed neutrality of the two most powerful maritime nations of the world declaring the new freedom of the seas.

This would be a very practical and a very long step forward toward implementing the Paris Peace Pact. And it would remove a cause of difference between the British and American peoples which may become acute in the future. For then every British warship will be looked upon as an extra guarantee for the safety of the growing American foreign trade, and every American warship an extra guarantee for that sea-borne commerce on which British safety depends.

ARMS EMBARGO TO HELP PACT IS FISH PROJECT

Plan Would Give Congress Sole Right to Allow Shipments to Belligerents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The movement to make effective the outlawry of war, begun by the Kellogg Pact, was given impetus with the introduction by Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York, of a resolution bearing on the subject upon the convening of the special session.

Mr. Fish proposes that an arms embargo be provided as a means to preventing armed conflict. His resolution directs that, in the event of a war in which the United States declared its neutrality, shipments of arms and munitions to any belligerent would be illegal except by consent of Congress.

Mr. Fish's measure differs from those advocated last session in that he would forbid arms shipment to all belligerents and puts the responsibility for the using of this economic boycott solely in the hands of Congress. Earlier resolutions of this nature placed the authority wholly in the hands of the President or jointly between Congress and the Executive.

Although the House Foreign Affairs Committee, of which he is a member, is not to be organized at the special session, Mr. Fish offered his resolution to get it formally before Congress and the country for discussion.

"Why, after renouncing war as we did in the Kellogg treaty, should the United States continue as a potential war instrument?" Mr. Fish said. "We are at the present time denouncing certain European nations for permitting an overproduction of narcotics for export here, but after all, munitions of war are even more destructive than most narcotics.

"I do not know of anything that is more likely to bring the United States into every foreign war than by permitting arms and munitions to be exported to belligerent nations. As a matter of fact, only the larger nations that control the sea will receive our munitions, and they will say that they are buying them at exorbitant prices, and that we are profiteering on their misfortunes, while responsible for the destruction of their people, which tends to drag us into almost every war.

"It is evident that any attempt to empower the President to determine what nation has violated the multilateral treaty would be rejected. The question of identifying and determining the aggressor nation is so difficult and dangerous in application that it has little or no chance of adoption by Congress. The whole theory of aggression is a mere cover for sanctions which, stripped of its holy setting, mean war. Putting 'teeth' into the Kellogg pact means putting war into it."

Arctic Explorer Backs Submarine

Dr. F. E. Wright Says Study Convinces Him They Can Be Used Under Ice

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Dr. Frederick E. Wright of the Geophysical Laboratory at Washington, and distinguished for exploration research, defends the use of submarine boats for polar explorations, thus taking sides with Capt. Sir George Hubert Wilkins in a question which has interested polar explorers of both hemispheres.

Dr. Wright spoke at the Franklin Institute here on the general peacetime uses to which under-sea craft can be put. Commander Robert MacMillan has said that submarine boats could not penetrate the heavy ice in the polar seas and that if one were able to break under the ice barriers it would have a precarious time reaching the surface.

"The layer of ice over the frozen waters of the polar regions," said Dr. Wright, "is not too thick for the submarine to penetrate the waters below. Furthermore, there are many holes in the ice which would act as outlets where the U-boats could come up for air. It is a mistaken idea to think that the waters around the arctic regions are frozen into a solid mass. Frequently the ice layer is only a few inches in thickness."

WOMAN AVIATOR SETS NEW SPEED RECORD

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Mrs. Louise McPhetridge Thaden has established a world's airplane speed record for women of 156 miles an hour, officials of the Oakland airport announced, April 13.

Mrs. Thaden is also holder of the world's altitude and endurance airplane records for women.

NICKEL PLATE ASKS CONTROL OF WHEELING

Plea for Rail Merger Says Lines Are Complementary, Not Competitive

WASHINGTON (AP)—Control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie and its subsidiary, the Lorain & West Virginia, is asked by the Nickel Plate Railroad in a petition filed April 15 with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Control is asked through ownership of the majority of stock.

Three other petitions accompanied the proposal, which is made with a view to ultimate unification. All the petitions bear on the proposed control.

One petition asks the commission to vacate its order of March 11, requiring the Nickel Plate to divest itself of its present holdings of Wheeling stock.

Another petition seeks authority to issue 67,553 shares of Nickel Plate common stock and the same amount of preferred, the proceeds to be applied toward the purchase of 198,662 Wheeling shares which, together with the shares now held by the Nickel Plate, would give the road the ownership of 53 per cent of the total Wheeling stock.

The fourth petition asks leave to intervene in oppostion to the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company's proposal to acquire control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

In arguing the advantage of the proposed control, the Nickel Plate's petition declares that there exists important and well-established routes involving the use of the lines of the Nickel Plate and the Wheeling, and that to a very large extent these routes are in competition with the single system hauls of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio.

The petition declares that the Nickel Plate and Wheeling are complementary and supplementary lines and not substantially competitive, the Nickel Plate extending generally east and west and the Wheeling north and south.

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TURK-BULGAR PACT ENDS 500 YEARS' STRIFE

Both Nations Free to Turn Attention to Affairs on Other Fronts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The pact of nonaggression, neutrality and arbitration, recently concluded between Bulgaria and Turkey, is characterized by Dr. George Danailoff, a professor at Sofia, as the most important event which the history of the two countries has recorded in the course of centuries.

The Bulgarian Minister of Angora calls the treaty the beginning of a new era in the relations between Bulgaria and Turkey and a step toward the consolidation of peace in the Balkans. Turkish diplomatic representatives speak of the pact in similar terms.

Caps Long Negotiations

This treaty is the culmination of long diplomatic negotiations, resulting in two earlier pacts, one signed in 1925 and one last year, and the enthusiastic approval which the press of both countries has given to this action indicates that both states have definitely eliminated one front and brought a struggle half a millennium long to a close.

This treaty formally and finally ends the action which the Turks began when they invaded the Balkans in 1354, and pressed on to the gates of Vienna. It binds the new Turkey and the one European power contiguous to it in ties of friendship and nonaggression. From now on Turkey and Bulgaria will co-operate.

The 500,000 Turks in Bulgaria are well treated, the few Bulgarians in Turkey are not molested, commercial relations between the two countries are becoming more active and the two powers will refrain from clashing with one another in the pursuit of their national aspirations.

Turkey Looks South and East

Turkey looks to the south and east and Bulgaria to the north and west and in the arena of international politics they will supplement each other.

Turkey is the first neighboring state with which Bulgaria has settled all problems, the only one against which she has no claims.

The Turkish people, who held the Bulgarians in bondage for five centuries and in revolt against whom the Bulgarians created almost all their folk songs and folk stories, constitute the only neighboring nation today against whom the Bulgarians feel no resentment.

Next, relations with Rumania will be improved and Bulgaria will be free to give most of her attention to her dispute with Serbia over the question of the treatment of Bulgarians in Serbian Macedonia.

Manchester Men Condemn Liquor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER—The Licensed Victuallers are the best organized and most unscrupulous army that ever set out for victory, according to a statement made by Canon Peter Green, in a recent speech at a luncheon of the Manchester branch of the National Commercial Temperance League.

It was grossly untrue, Canon Green said, to say that they did not force their drink on anyone. The whole effort of the drink trade was toward getting as much drink consumed as possible, and they set out to do it in the following way. If the manager of a public house increased the number of barrels sold he was immediately promoted to another house and his successor was expected to regard as his normal minimum the maximum sale attained by his predecessor.

The Canon congratulated the commercial community on the great advance it had made during the last decade in the matter of lessening the consumption of drink. The trade was a waste of national resources, he maintained.

Northern Ireland to Experience Two General Elections

Present Practice of Dual Representation Is Barred by Stanley Baldwin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELFAST—Two general elections will take place in Northern Ireland—one for the election of 13 members of the British Parliament and one for the election of 52 members of the local Parliament—before the end of May.

There will be an almost complete change in the personnel of the representation at Westminster. Hitherto several members of the Northern Ireland Parliament have held seats in the British Parliament, with the inevitable result that they have had to neglect their duties in one of the assemblies.

Anticipating that should he be returned to power again Stanley Baldwin would not have his present huge majority in the House of Commons at Westminster, the Conservative Party whips decided that the system of dual seats must come to an end. Ulster members therefore have had to decide in which assembly they shall serve.

Hug O'Neill, the first Speaker of the Northern Ireland Parliament, has chosen to sever his connection with that body and to devote his time and talents to work at Westminster. His decision, it is generally acknowledged, means a distinct loss to the local Parliament. Mr. O'Neill's deputy, Thomas Moles, has decided to let local matters take first place in his thoughts and to let somebody else represent South Belfast at Westminster.

There can be no doubt of the Ulster Unionist Party's ability to retain its 13 seats at Westminster but the extent of the majority that Viscount Craigavon, the Premier, will have in the new local Parliament is an open question. Circumstances make it impossible to forecast the result with any degree of accuracy.

Kenya and Uganda Railways Busier

Traffic Increase of 8 Per Cent Reported for 10 Months of Last Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Kenya and Uganda Government railways handled a traffic increase of 8 per cent for the first 10 months of last year, states an interim report received recently from Nairobi. Tonnage dealt with during this period was 735,704 tons.

It is interesting to note what are the principal articles imported. These comprise motorboats, cement, corrugated iron, cotton cloth, cotton blankets, oil, iron and steel manufactures and salt. Exports were mainly coffee, sisal, maize, cotton, hides, simsim, wattle bark. Sugar, 250 tons, was also exported, though none the year before.

Cabled figures since received state that the total domestic exports of Kenya for the whole of 1928 were valued at £3,266,402, and of Uganda at £3,395,264. Uganda's cotton exports were 563,935 centals as against 526,910 in 1927. Great Britain, India and Japan took most of this. Japan has now a very firm grip on the manufactured cotton trade throughout Kenya and Uganda, where it is rapidly displacing both Great Britain and America.

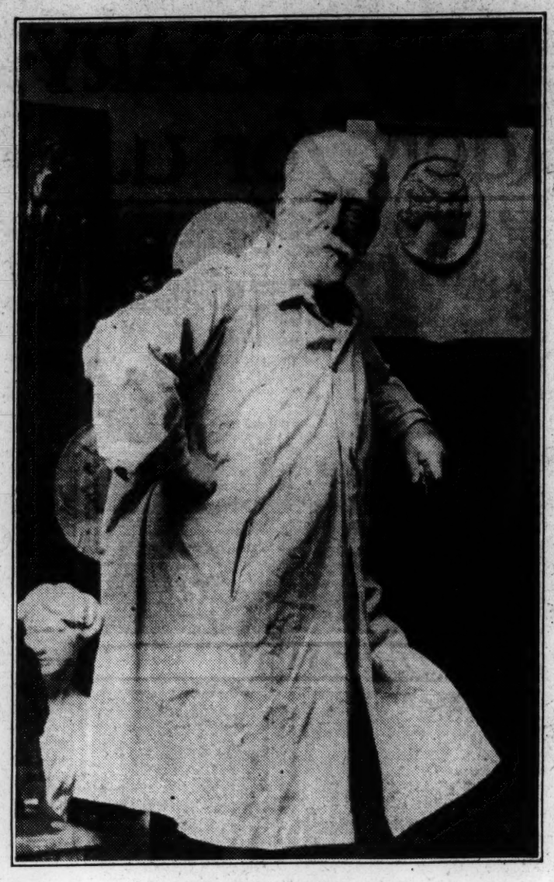
NIGHT AIR COUPE IN SWEDISH MUSEUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The original night air post coupé, and the first ever to be used, was employed on the post line from Stockholm to London last summer, where mail was distributed en route in a fully equipped miniature postoffice by a postal official of the Stockholm Central Postoffice.

This model is the latest addition to the Stockholm Post Museum at Lilla Nygatan, Stockholm. Side by side with this ultramodern night air post distribution may be seen models of postal distribution now in use in Swedish Lapland.

Pathfinder in Fine Arts



DR. PITTENDRIGH MACGILLIVRAY

Scots to Prevent Decay of Gaelic

Music Scholarships, Higher Status in Examinations Asked by Advisers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—A last-minute effort to safeguard the position of An Comunn Gaidhealach—a society which derives its name from the ancient Gaed-heals or "hidden rovers"—in the matter of the right to representation on the education committees to be formed under the Local Government (Scotland) Bill, was authorized by the executive council of the Comunn at a meeting held in Stirling recently.

The advisory committee reported their work in pursuance of a recommendation that they should consider what methods supplementary to those already in operation should be resorted to in order to arrest the decay of the language. The president suggested the institution of scholarships in music to be awarded to Gaelic-speaking youths (boys and girls).

It was resolved to communicate with the Secretary of State for Scotland as to the propriety of employing bilingual policemen in Gaelic-speaking areas. It was also resolved to ask the various examining bodies to give Gaelic in examinations the same status as the language received in university examinations in which Gaelic was one of the optional languages.

King's Sculptor Honored for Aid to Scottish Art

Independence in Craftsmanship Commended at Testimonial by P. E. N. Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—At a complimentary dinner given by the Scottish Center of the P. E. N. Club to Dr. Pittendrigh Macgillivray, Arthur Kay said that he had lived through 25 years of art in Scotland and he found that the greatest fault of his fellow countrymen was the lack of appreciation of their own contemporaries. They left posterity to give the praise.

Their guest, he said, always made him think of Michelangelo because he was absolutely fearless and he had never truckled to any school or tradition. He had versatility and had accomplished many kinds of work, but his art had always tried to lead them as a nation to better and greater things.

Dr. Macgillivray, in reply, speaking in his capacity as Sculptor Royal for Scotland, said in part:

"It is true that the people of Scotland have seen little else than a series of posthumous portrait statues and busts, and have remained quite unmoved by the spectacle. This art of sculpture is mainly something which has come to them from outside—they know nothing of its possibilities. It did not grow up among them naturally, as it ought to have done, long ago, from their Celtic art. It is foreign; some one of themselves must grow up and make it native—make it reflect them and symbolize their ideas and feelings."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

G. S. Anderson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Helga W. Wayne, Christchurch, N. Z.
Beatrice F. Andrews, Melbourne, Aust.
Alice E. Roper, Boston, Mass.

Bulgaria Adopts Buses and Trucks as Railway Links

Merchandise to Be Brought Right to Owners' Doors Over Wide Territory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—Bulgaria's railroad service is to be extended and improved by the use of a large number of automobiles and trucks, according to the new bill relating to railroads and harbors, just introduced in the National Assembly.

The management of the railroads is to be authorized to hire or purchase motorbuses and trucks in order to transport passengers and merchandise at minimum prices and according to a regular time schedule from certain provincial stations to outlying towns and villages.

It is believed that this measure will bring several hundred thousand people more into connection with the network of Bulgaria's railroads. Besides this, merchandise is to be delivered from the chief railroad stations to the doors of the addressees.

During the past winter the snow and extremely cold weather made regular railroad service very difficult, but due to the energy and devotion of the railroad personnel most trains ran on time and no line was blocked for more than a few hours. The Prime Minister and the press expressed their enthusiastic appreciation of the work of the railroad men.

A campaign has been launched to compel the passengers to carry their baggage in satchels or suit cases and to prevent them from bringing anything but clothes and lunches into the passenger cars. As a result, the number of bulging saddle bags and giant "gunny sacks" is decreasing and the cars are taking on a tidier appearance.

But the peasant deeply regrets that he can no longer bring a basket of "chickies" or a bag of potatoes or half a dozen strings of onions on to the train with him. He thinks that trains in a peasant country should serve peasant passengers in peasant ways.

NEW YORK TO HAVE THREE NEW AIRPORTS

NEW YORK (AP)—W. F. Carey, president of the New York Air Terminals, Inc., announces that his company is planning three more airports within the metropolitan area.

The proposed airports are a hydroplane base at North Beach, Queens, on Long Island Sound; another at Black Tom, N. J., near the Statute of Liberty, and a third on the Hudson River somewhere between Sixtieth and One Hundredth Streets, Manhattan.

ALGERIA PUSHES SAHARA BARRIER STEADILY SOUTH

Rail, Telephone, Motor and Air Routes Pierce Desert —Touring Encouraged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Steady penetration southward by rail, telephone lines, highways and properly equipped aviation routes is being pushed by Algeria, according to the information department of the Algerian Government.

The Sahara must be traversed by adequate communications, and Algeria is the natural starting point. Much has already been done in this direction and special impetus is expected to be given the work by observance next year of the centenary of French occupation of this territory.

Air-Mail Service Studied

Aviation interests have at last taken steps to explore the possibilities of regular postal service from Colomb-Béchar to Reggan. This distance of more than 500 miles has regular landing grounds and stone markings set out every 12 miles.

To the military air arm has been left the job of initial surveys and laying out of routes, although a company known as Air-Afrique has announced an ambitious project of linking France and Madagascar by air via Algeria and the Sahara.

M. Pierre Bordes, Governor-General of Algeria, has announced competitions to be held for automobile manufacturers and amateur motorists on trans-Saharan routes. The idea apparently is to make known the new motoring roads of the country and to test the feasibility of completing others which have been outlined.

Motor Touring Encouraged

Tourists are being increasingly encouraged to bring their cars from France and enjoy the picturesque scenery of north Africa.

The telephone services have been revived of late and are being extended to Colomb-Béchar, which is the present official outpost on the desert's edge. Experience has shown that the wireless cannot entirely take the place of the telephone and fresh building has begun.

There is manifest in many directions a keen desire on the part of the French to develop as rapidly as possible the communication systems of their African empire. When the trans-Saharan railway is completed the present dream of a United French Africa will probably not be far from realization.

BRITISH WOMEN WIN PAGE SCHOLARSHIPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Miss Agnes Ballance Brown, senior English mistress at the Roundhay High School for Girls, Leeds, has won the Walter Hines Page Traveling Scholarship of the English-Speaking Union, offered each year to enable a British woman teacher to visit the United States.

Two special Walter Hines Page Traveling Scholarships placed at the disposal of the union through the Assistant Mistresses' Association and the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects are awarded to Miss Mary Sybil Smith, assistant mistress at the North London Collegiate School, N. W., and Miss Alice Margaret Kaye, organizing head of the domestic department at Clovelly-Kepplestone School, Meads, Eastbourne.

China Becomes Big Importer of Artificial Silk

Famous Oriental Textile Industry Declines as Foreign Substitute Comes In

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—China has become a heavy importer of artificial silk, according to Tom Shaw, secretary of the International Textile Workers. The Far East in general, he says, has developed a tremendous demand for this brilliant yet comparatively cheap textile material. It is thought by people living in the East that Japan is likely, shortly, to take the whole of the artificial silk market in China from European countries. Great Britain, France and Germany will be the chief sufferers, should that happen. Even in Syria and various other parts of the East, where silk for ages has been eagerly sought after, artificial silk is increasingly forcing its way into bazaars and the markets.

Artificial silk, says Mr. Shaw, has destroyed all the advantages possessed by countries which, through long training and experience, have produced extraordinarily skillful men and women, accustomed to handling of textile fibers.

The English firm of Courtaulds, he said, direct and own factories in the United States, Canada, France, and Germany. They have recently decided to build a yarn-producing factory in Poland. They are heavy shareholders in the Snia Viscosa Company of Italy, and they have works of different types in India, Spain, and Denmark.

The growth of production has also been international and phenomenal. In Japan, in 1922, the production was 250,000 pounds. In 1927 it had reached 10,500,000 pounds, and it is estimated that in 1929 the production will reach 16,000,000 pounds. That means that from 1922 to 1929 the growth will be 6400 per cent.

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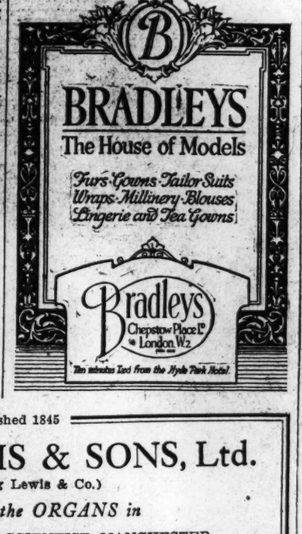

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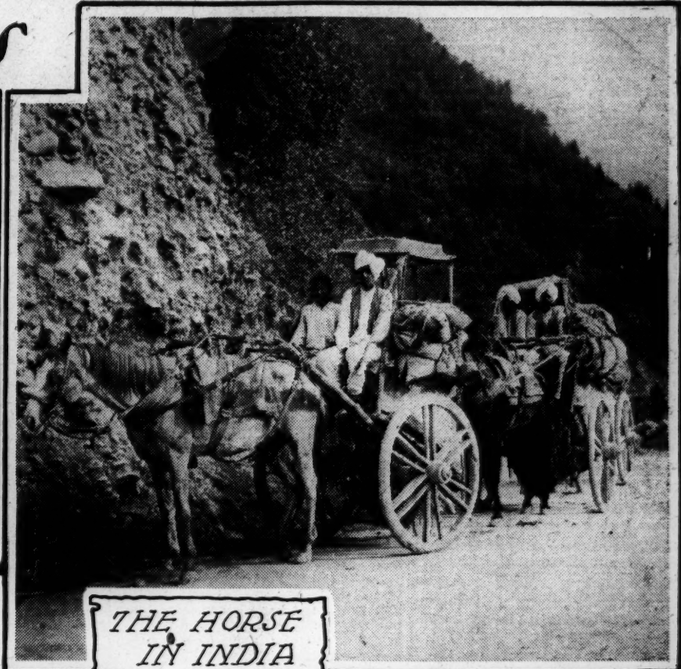

THE HORSE IN INDIA
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IN GIBRALTAR THE DONKEY
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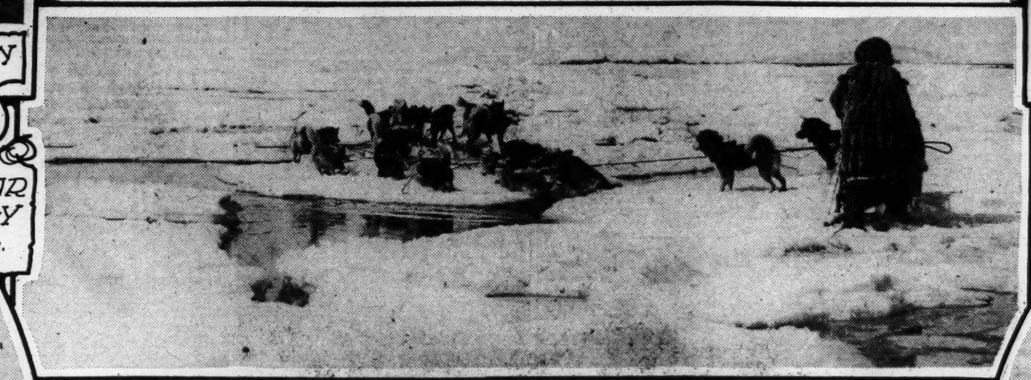

A DOG TEAM IN BERING STRAIT © Kleinschmidt, from Ewing Galloway.

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IN BELGIUM THE DOG-CART.
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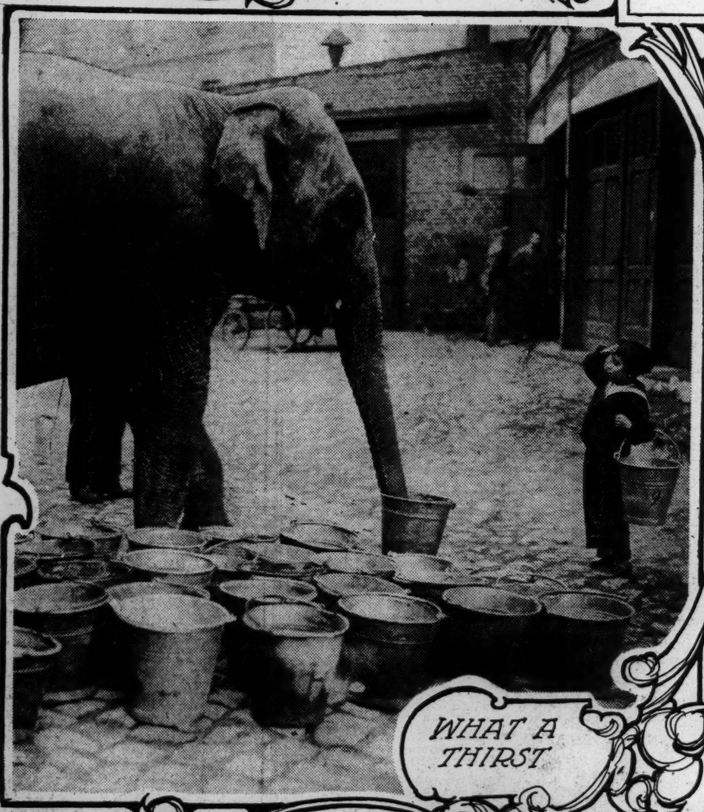
Turn about is fair play



WHAT A THIRST

A SAMARITAN

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Art News and Comment

Spring Art Shows in New York

By RALPH FLINT

New York

A WIDE variety of art exhibitions stands ready for the April gallery-goers. Prints, sculpture, paintings in various media abound, although there are faint indications in the air of fin-de-saison. The annual burst of the Architectural League occurs next week, providing a certain impetus to a waning season, but already the dealers are mentioning their sailing dates and numbering their remaining exhibitions on the fingers of one hand.

Serge Youriévitch, Russian sculptor, is at the Wildenstein Galleries with a considerable group of portrait busts and figure pieces that proclaim him an artist of genuine power. Once destined for the path of diplomacy and for a short time student under Rodin, this émigré from pre-war Russia has come to find his life-work in the plastic arts. He has shown many times in Paris to distinguished audiences, but this is the first time his work has been seen to any extent in America.

A Hardy Portrait

The outstanding item on the Youriévitch program is a bust of Thomas Hardy. It is not only a striking portrait study but it is, at the same time, a fitting monument to a man of genius. It stands serene, inscrutable, in its deep-toned bronze investiture, solemnly marking the traits and temper of a highly developed thinker, conveying the impression of clear-cut achievement in both sitter and artist—the sculptor matching the man and bringing to light a consummate work of art.

"Philosopher Boutroux," another rugged head in bronze, "Grand Duchess Maria of Russia" rendered in terra-cotta with remarkable simplicity of effect, and a bust of Lady Paget in the same sympathetic medium are the outstanding portraits in the exhibition. Among the many notables represented must be mentioned Saad Zaghloul Pasha, Ras Taffari, King of Abyssinia, Waliszewski, and Louis Lumiere. A Venus head in dark green wax, and the large head of Beethoven are arresting pieces.

John Whorf

John Whorf, the young Boston water colorist, is in annual session at the Milch Galleries with a larger and more diversified display than at any of his previous showings. Mr. Whorf's mastery of the water-color medium enables him to invest his work with a genuine dramatic interest, his handling of soft washes and crisp, sparkling accents lifting his work onto a high technical plane. He has furthermore taken account of stock by broadening his range of subject matter, even setting out to sea in the fisherman's dory that is always such a valuable asset to the painter in search of the picturesque. Then, too, he has tried his hand at the nude en plein air and at groups of veiled Eastern figures much as Sargent used to do.

Arthur Dove, one of Alfred Steiglitz's chosen band of painters, is at the Intimate Gallery with a fresh group of abstractions. He has struck out into new and uncharted lanes, as it were, abandoning the shallows for the open sea, exchanging his minnow-netting for deep-sea seining. His new patterns have a wider sweep, a swifter sense of propulsion than before. He carves out bolder shapes, sets them down in brighter colors, and arranges them to new purposes.

Arthur Dove

To those unable to find pleasure in the ebb and flow of abstract shapes and colors and in the interplay of textures and tonalities, these Dove productions will come with little appeal perhaps, but as part of the general sweep of modern painting toward the imaginative and introspective, they thoroughly belong. Beside the highly resolved abstractions of such men as Walter Beck—if there are any other painters today who have his consummate sense of pictorial surge and cosmic progression—Mr. Dove's paintings are mere beginnings in this most complex mode of painting. But they possess vitality and individuality, and as such have their place.

Mario Korbel, Bohemian sculptor some 10 years resident in America, has brought to the Jacques Seligmann Galleries more than half a hundred marbles and bronzes for the most comprehensive showing of his art yet accomplished in New York. His skill in resolving the marble block into portrait head or figure piece stands unquestioned, so admirably do the various sitters seem to be captured in their several estates, so closely does he carve to the most minute turn or twist of variable form before him. But his excessive concern for refinement of detail, for smoothness of surface tends to produce a monotony of effect that offsets in a measure the purely technical excellence of his work. One can but marvel at the skill necessary to produce such an intricate carving as the hands of Mr. Korbel's "Prayer," or the delicate charm of the two heads of young Ivan Korbel. But it is in the little bronzes that I find the most satisfaction.

Harriette G. Miller

Another sculpture show of the month is at the Kraushaar galleries where Harriette G. Miller (Mrs. Harry Payne Bingham) is showing her recent work. Her range of subject and treatment is considerable, but she is at her best in the smaller, less spectacular pieces. A marble portrait head of her young son, and a black stone composition entitled "Sadko" are both well handled, the latter subject being stylized without any sense of striving for effect.

Raymond Holland, with sunny landscape done for the most part in Mediterranean countries, Robert Carson, with water colors of merit, and Luigi Lucioni, with etchings of considerable power, are all at the Ferargil Galleries. Mr. Lucioni, whose close-textured painting has come to be an essential part of the annual exhibitions, shows much promise with the etching needle, a detailed study of a richly foliated tree and a still-life group being particularly interesting.

Landscape Architects

The sixth exhibition of garden photographs, illustrating work of members of the New York Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, is in progress at the Arden Gallery, bringing a timely glimpse of what the coming season has in store for the American countryside. What the landscape architect of today is able to bring to pass through expert blending of wall and terrace and pool and arbor with nature's lavish spread of foliage and flower is more and more a thing to rejoice over. There is not a subject shown at the Arden Gallery that does not invite attention for one reason or another, and the combined effect of rural beauty displayed is sufficient to send one scurrying for the nearest garden spot.

The Harlow, MacDonald Galleries are showing an exceptionally fine group of prints of American naval battles, duplicates from the Macpherson Collection of London. The "Java and Constitution" set of prints, drawn and etched by N. Pocock from sketches by Lieutenant Buchanan, and engraved by R. and D. Havell, show the high-water mark of this type of print-making, being rendered with special regard for soft atmospheric effects. The Knoedler Galleries are showing an exceptionally fine set of prints by Martin Schongauer, master engraver of the fifteenth century. In compositional power and in strict continence of line this remarkable print-maker was responsible for much of the impetus in early engraving that in time brought forth such a rich harvest among the various European artists in the graphic arts.

Eric Gill's Sculpture

Eric Gill, by Joseph Thorp. London: Jonathan Cape, Ltd. 25s. net.

Mr. Thorp undertook the task of writing about Eric Gill's sculpture for three reasons—he was grateful for the pleasure it gave him, its study made clearer to him "the significance and purpose of that mysterious efflorescence . . . we call art," and he wished to share these experiences with others. To some extent he is able to do this last—often in Mr. Gill's own words, for he quotes largely and appositely from the sculptor's many essays on art.

Mr. Thorp assembles a number of picturesque facts about his subject. It was Count Kessler, the well-known Weimar collector, who first recognized Eric Gill's potentialities as a stone carver and induced him to go to Paris with he intention of studying under Maillol. But Eric Gill returned to England the day after landing in France—so strongly was he aware of his need to develop in his own way, far from the disturbing hub-bub of the Paris studios.

He was first articled to an architect—like so many other famous artists before him—and in his spare hours learned lettering and the craft of stonecutting in evening classes. Then he "opened shop" on his own account in 1904, and hired himself out as a sort of master mason at a flat rate of 2s. an hour. He got plenty of work from artists, architects and others who were carrying on the revival of craftsmanship William Morris had inaugurated. He was doing lettering and architectural odd jobs in this early period, and on at least one occasion he painted more than a dozen shop signs from his own designs. He was experimenting, too, with wood engraving.

About 1910 he began direct carving of figure subjects in stone, but he did this almost in spite of himself, for doing work for a specific purpose was, in his opinion, the true function of the artist and carving stone figures for your own amusement a trivial occupation in comparison. He held, as Mr. Thorp puts it, that "art should come to life naturally, through the well making of something commissioned for a definite purpose." That was, and still is, Eric Gill's attitude to his work, but happily he cannot help himself. Magnificent pieces of sculpture, which no one has commissioned, but many would be glad to buy, get done just the same as though he were a real artist, and not the mere "workman" he prefers to describe himself as!

A stimulating essay is contributed to the book by Charles Marriott, in which Eric Gill's "strong sense of stone" and mastery of the actual craft of stone carving are illuminatingly dealt with. The illustrations are of great importance in a book of this kind. Mr. Thorp experimented with different methods until he discovered that the extension of the dark background of each photograph almost to the limits of the page, gave the most satisfactory results so far as presentation of tone, texture, planes and contours of carved stone are concerned. The collotype plates deal mainly with the stone carvings, but a few reproductions in facsimile of the artist's beautiful drawings are also included, as well as three fine photographs of the sculptor, his sturdy, capable looking hands and his big airy studio in Wales.

EXHIBITED IN DETROIT

"Portrait of a Genoese Nobleman," From a Painting by A. Van Dyck Shown in Detroit.

Detroit's Van Dyck Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

AN IMPORTANT loan exhibition of 50 paintings by Anthony Van Dyck is being held at the Detroit Institute of Arts, continuing through April 20. There are about 100 works by this painter now in the United States. Those now in Detroit have been lent by private collectors and public galleries throughout the United States, and one comes from Toronto.

Never have the institute galleries housed so splendid an assemblage of famous personages. Here are gathered together as at a court ball the flower of European society of Van Dyck's day: Genoese noblemen, stately marchesas, elegant beaux of the English court, great generals, scholars, and clerical dignitaries.

The exhibition affords opportunity to the student to make a comparative study of Van Dyck's work, containing as it does representative examples of each of his four different periods. Of the early Antwerp period (1617-1621), when the young artist was associated with Rubens, there are 14 examples, all in the broad and pasty technic which reveals Rubens' influence, but in the individualistic style which the younger master expressed even from the first. It was in this period that Van Dyck painted the well-known Apostle series, of which two examples are in the exhibition (Bartholomew and Simon), revealing the strong interest the young artist felt in the strongly characterized heads of elderly men. Many of the portraits done in this period show him already a master in the field of portraiture, the field to which he later devoted most of his efforts.

Of the work of the years following this early period—from 1621 to 1627—when Van Dyck lived in Italy, where his art seemed to take on something of the radiance of that romantic land in which he felt so much at home, the exhibition can show nine examples. Two Madonnas and a St. John the Baptist, brilliant in color and charming in composition, show the influence of the Italian masters, particularly Titian and Correggio. A number of striking portraits also belong to this period, the delightful full-length portrait of Donna Polyxena Spinola, and the vigorous and impressive Count of Nassau, commander-in-chief of the forces of the Netherlands attracting special notice.

The pictures of the second Antwerp period (1627-1632), in gray and silvery tones, show the great change which came over the artist's mood when he returned to Antwerp after his happy stay in Italy. Representative of this phase of his work is the excellent portrait of Helena Du Bois from the Art Institute of Chicago and the portrait of a goldsmith from the St. Louis Museum.

The English period (1632-1641) seems a continuation of the Italian rather than the second Antwerp period, due, of course, to the fact that here again the artist is surrounded by the elegance of aristocratic court society, a society for which he seemed made and in which he felt at home. His technic, too, has grown more free and fluid, forsaking the heavier impasto of his early works. Many of the men and women whose portraits are here exhibited played important rôles at the Court of Charles I.

Art in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The All-American exhibition of sculpture is now set to open on April 27 at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor. Henry Hering, New York sculptor, is in charge of the installation. A. A. Weinman, president of the National Sculptural Society, is expected at the formal opening.

Courvoisier's Little Gallery is showing drawings and paintings by Henrietta Shore. From a sound academic training Miss Shore builds her works upon her own analysis of the basic lines of design and shapes of forms, whether they be human, landscape, flower or animal. Miss Shore is one of the founders of the Society of Women Artists in New York City.

Less calm in statement but more searching in technique are the sketches by B. J. O. Nordfeldt and Josef Bakos, of the Southwestern country. Water colors, oils and drawings from their latest phases are not as three dimensional as we would expect. Showing with them is Howard A. Patterson, of the same school.

The East West Gallery is showing portraits, landscapes and water color sketches by Francesc Cugat of Barcelona, Spain. His brush is untiring as he covers many square feet of enormous canvases with rich color effects and dramatic poses, but his real ability as an artist is found in the series of water colors made "on location" and in the motion picture studios. He has made whimsical patterns and poses of the camera men, the directors and retinue, part of the theatrical climax afforded by the actors. The gay color of California, out of doors, seems congenial to the Spanish painter.

Gottardo Piazzoni, one of the leaders of the early day school of modernist artists in San Francisco, has been commissioned to do 10 mural decorations in the hallway of the San Francisco Public Library. The fund has been raised by private subscription. The theme is "Earth and Water."

Women Painters and Sculptors in Hartford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The first annual exhibition of the women painters and sculptors of Hartford continues at the Morgan Memorial until April 23. Most of the artists are well known, having had paintings in the Connecticut Academy exhibitions and other cities, also individual shows.

The showing embraces 52 works of wide variety and treatment, in oil paintings, water color, and sculpture. In general appearance the gallery is filled with spurtive color and decorative abandonment. Some of the pictures have caught the persuasion of modernism, but they have been so discreetly hung with plenty of space, showing them to the best possible advantage in this well-lighted gallery, that they aroused much commendatory comment.

The only contribution of its kind and an outstanding work of art is a bronze group sculpture, "Consecration," by Evelyn Longman Batchelder, whose sculpture is well known, having won distinction through many exhibitions. These two figures give one a feeling of the sculptor's fine appreciation of sentiment. The Morgan Memorial is enriched by the purchase of this work for its permanent collection.

Frances Hudson Storrs' "Spring Flowers" and "Phlox" are records of achievement, and show richness of color and light and shadow. Clara Mamre Norton's "Wistaria" and her charming little portrait "Easter Bonnet" are fine examples of her work. Maud N. Monnier provides several distinguished canvases, "Larkspur" being especially noteworthy.

Another able artist well represented is Jessie Goodwin Preston with "Gloucester Boats" and "The Main Street of Provincetown." Cornelia C. Vetter's "Portrait" and "Portrait, Esther" by Helen Townsend Stimpson are charmingly organized, and painted with good feeling and expression; decorative in treatment and composition.

"James L. Goldie," by Ruth Goldie, was awarded the prize for the best portrait painted by an artist under 35, at the exhibition of the Springfield Art League. It is strongly painted. "Plattekill Creek, Woodstock" is a vigorously brushed-in landscape by Edith Briscoe Stevens. Mabel B. English's "Road in October" is well designed. Margaret Cooper contributes two canvases that hold attention, "Eight-Mile River" and "Black Walnut."

Fine accomplishments are "Sunday Rocks, East Gloucester," and "Still Life Decoration," by Dorothy Alden Hapgood. Among the water colors should be mentioned the interesting character sketches by Jermaine Rouget Chèruy, "Sgnarelle, Molière" and "Valere, Molière." "Water Street, Gloucester," by Carolyn Horsfall, is an atmospheric rendering, with a design well developed. Others who lend variety and interest to the exhibition are Muriel Alvord, Ruth Abbey, Ruth Merriam Cogswell, Eleanor R. Stoll, Inez Temple, Grace C. Vibberts.

Belgian Art in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFURT — The Frankfurter Kunstversein's exhibition, Modern Belgian Art, organized by the Palais des Beaux-Arts de Bruxelles, is being greeted by all friends of peace and harmony as a welcome sign of mutual understanding between two neighboring nations. This feeling found vent in different speeches, delivered by artists and by politicians at the opening.

James Enser's pictures show a wonderful capacity for the "nuance," an admirable way of bringing to light the inward life of nature. Georg Minne, a sculptor of strong character, a master of the bronze technique, shows expressive groups called "Motherhood" and "Three Weeping Women," besides his exquisite busts. Among the works of well-known artists are paintings by Constant Permeke, Greten-Georges and Willem Paerels as examples of good workmanship and hopeful talent.

The Sculpture of the Greeks

The Sculpture and Sculptors of the Greeks, by Gisela M. A. Richter, Litt. D. New Haven: Yale University Press. $35.

IF ALL great periods in the history of art were analyzed with the thoroughness, poise and sympathy of Miss Richter's method, art education might abandon the hectic rush to lectures and be conducted privately, in one's library in the companionship of these magnificent volumes.

Few books on art have been written with such lucidity of abstract matters, with such circumspection and patience. Miss Richter reaches the core of the subject by several avenues, any one of which would supply content for a book in itself. She treats the sculptures as a whole and in detail, pursuing every problem in matters of technique, construction, composition. For the sake of clarity she gives whole chapters to detail such as drapery, the figure, the head, and maintains at the same time the fact of the subsidiary character of any part to the whole.

A chapter on technique makes the art more understandable; one on color enriches our knowledge of an aspect infrequently discussed. A long list could be made of the virtues of the book, and the least would not be the lustrations that run away up in the seven hundreds and teach one a great deal by the comparative method.

The qualities of Greek thought were nourished in an atmosphere of youth and freshness; it was not weighted down with an abundance of tradition, but with living forces and physical struggles that required discipline and understanding. In the Greek attitude the author finds a directness that discards superfluities, an agility and a natural feeling for beauty. In sculpture it sought, not realism but perfection of form. Often in the book she refers to intentional sacrifice of truth to nature to another truth, æsthetic form.

The chapters devoted to specialized parts develop the stages from the less articulated early stages to the eventual freedom and refinements. The Greeks blend the traits "of exuberant Ægeans with sturdy Dorians." In the early plank-shaped figures there was induced a counterbalancing of movements, a controlled unevenness in weight distributions, an increasing variation. The fifth century was the great period with its feeling for essentials, its "balancing the general against the particular." Later developments were in the direction of greater intimacy and softness with the loss of the lofty quality of the Phidian period.

In the chapter on "The Head," we learn that the head was only a part of the physical organism, emotion was a secondary matter. In the archaic heads there is carving close to the surface retaining the feeling for volume. Later more attention is paid to details, sinking the eye deeper below the brow, marking the tear ducts, etc. Accents are emphasized more and more.

In the discussion of drapery, the author gives us relevant information. "The drapery was made as eloquent as the figure." The folds were made to interconnect so that one might be convinced of the logic of the structure. Indeed the author shows how much more convincing a sculptured drape can be than an actual one (shown in photograph). The early drapery was part of the figure, later it became a separate entity. The dominating note of simplicity prevails and yet we follow her direction in many photographs and observe what a wealth of variation there is, imperceptible for the moment to the eye, but effectual in enlivening the design and enriching it. In later periods it became naturalistic and tamer.

The animal sculpture fits into the same scheme of growth. The author in discussing composition educates us in the matter of the art as a whole and not alone the Greek. Composition was important when sculpture was an accessory to architecture and made to fit into difficult and restricted spaces. It tantalized the ingenuity of craftsmen and sharpened their wits. We need recall the pediments and frieze of the Parthenon, not to mention so many other examples where the stupendous subtitles are displayed. And then in relief, how tricky they were in getting an illusion of depth by the development of foreshortening.

The chapter on method will explain the difference between ancient and modern treatment and the reason for the variation in effect. The Greeks attacked the stone directly working inward from the surface, where modern artists begin with a flat surface and add lumps of clay, in other words working from the deepest level forward. Small blocks of stone were used and pieced, indeed, sometimes small details were added afterward such as earrings, eyelashes, wreaths. Irrespective of the material, the sculpture was painted.

A chapter is devoted to Roman copies and modern forgeries. One learns that a full appreciation of foregoing facts and what is more the nature itself of Greek art, will preclude these later spurious attempts, for forgers have not complete knowledge and understanding and are bound to fall into one loop-hole or other.

The second part of the book gives a historical account of Greek sculptors. Other factors of the book include a tentative chronology and a bibliography. D. A.

Wisconsin Painters and Sculptors' Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—In the annual show of the Wisconsin Painters and Sculptors, at the Milwaukee Art Institute, one of Gerrit V. Sinclair's canvases has received an important award. This painting, "Court House Square," captures one of the square's busy and generously populated moments—that time when figures, benches and trees are being submerged but not quite swallowed by night shadows.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Chang Li Joins in the Game

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

LITTLE Chang Li clasped his chubby hands on his desk and looked with round black eyes at this American schoolroom in which he was seated. It was Chang Li's first day in an American school, even though the year had moved all the way round to spring. For Chang Li had just come over from China because his father had been sent to Washington to do something important for the new Chinese Government.

"Will there be other Chinese boys in the school?" Chang had asked his mother when she had taken him to school that morning.

"I don't think so, Chang Li. That is because we wanted to live out here in the country instead of right in the city of Washington. Perhaps in a school in Washington there might have been others, but here in this little town in Maryland, half an hour from Washington, I think they will all be American boys and girls. I think you will like them, though, just as you liked your friends at home."

Chang Li had not been sure about that. But here he was, in a schoolroom with rows of desks, and in every seat there was a little American boy or girl. They looked very different from him. He wondered if he would like them.

The teacher did not call on him to recite. She let him watch the others and he was glad. He had learned English from a private teacher in the great country home of his grandmother in China, but he had never thought it went so fast. He tried to follow what a boy named Billy was telling. Something about a revolution. Chang Li knew about revolutions. They had been having them in China, and his father's friends had marched into the walled city of Peking and changed its name. But this seemed different from the revolutions at home.

"And Paul Revere waited on the shore until he saw the lights in the steeple," Billy was saying excitedly; "and then he rode fast and woke up the Minute Men." The other children were chiming in. "Steeple! Minute Men!" Chang Li gave it up. It was too confusing.

Recess Time

Then a bell rang and all the children jumped up and rushed out of the room, leaving him sitting uncertainly alone.

"This is recess," explained the teacher with a smile. "Run out and play with the others.

He stepped out into the school yard. Games were going on everywhere. Some boys were throwing a ball and trying to hit it with a rounded stick. There was a good deal of running and shouting. Others were squatted on the bare rgound, rolling pretty little colored balls. Chang went up to Billy's group and watched

"Got any marbles, Chinkie?" Billy asked. "You can play with our crowd, 'cause I say so." There was something about this that Chang did not like.

"No. No marbles," he replied. Then added firmly, "My name not that word you call me, but Chang Li. Chang Li is my name."

The boys laughed. Chang was hurt. He did not know that they had never talked to a Chinese boy before, and that it was only the strangeness of it that made them laugh. He left them and stood by the schoolhouse door, feeling very homesick.

Sitting on the steps were two little girls, playing a game with spikey little iron pieces which they picked up, a certain number at a time, while they bounced a small hard rubber ball. Chang liked the looks of the game, but he was even more interested in one of the little girls who was playing it. For she had lovely big blue eyes and light fluffy hair. All the little girls Chang had known in China, including his baby sister who had come with him to Washington, had round black eyes and straight black hair.

"This is, 'jacks' we are playing," said the brown-eyed little girl, "and Elspeth is up to seven."

"I wish to play," said Chang Li in his precise English. The two little girls gasped a bit and looked at each other.

"I—I think it's time for the bell," faltered Elspeth, jumping up. Bubbling with embarrassed giggles the two little girls turned and ran inside, leaving Chang on the steps. Just then the bell rang, and with wonderful swiftness the children swept past the Chinese boy and into the schoolhouse. The grounds were silent and deserted.

"I—do—not—like—this—Amelica," Chang Li stated to himself out loud. "They know something—not—at—all about Chinese." He began to trudge slowly down the walk toward home.

Gifts of the Nations

"Oh, Chang Li," called a voice, "please stop. Come back." He paused, and finally decided to turn around. It was Elspeth of the golden curls. "Miss Stewart sent me to get you," she explained, skipping down to meet him. "And hurry, because we're going to play 'Gifts of the Nations' and you'll like that. It's a geography game we made up." She tugged at the little black silk Chinese coat his mother dressed him in, but kept a shy distance from him in spite of her eagerness to hustle him along with her.

"We each choose a country we have been studying in geography," she chattered on, "and then we stand

"We Each Choose a Country We Have Been Studying in Geography," She Chattered On.

before the class and describe what we are s'posed to be wearing and what we grow in the country and what we sell. They have drawn numbers to choose in order—and hurry up! Mine is 5 and yours is left in the basket."

They entered the schoolroom, much to the interest of the children in their seats, and Miss Stewart passed Chang the remaining number, which he saw was 6.

"Ready to choose countries?" she asked everybody, having explained the game to Chang. And so they began.

"Egypt," called Billy, who was No. 1. "Switzerland," called No. 2. "France," from No. 3. No. 4 chose Italy. Chang knew, of course, what he would choose. He would call out his beloved China, and then he could tell them about the silk-worms raised at his family home and the girls who tended them, and about the beautiful carved jade ornaments you can buy in the shops. And now it was Elspeth's turn to choose. His would come next.

"I choose China," called Elspeth.

Chang Li's heart seemed to go tumble-down right into his Chinese shoes. For Elspeth to take China, when China was his very own! He was so disappointed that he could not speak. And Miss Stewart was asking him for his choice. "You are No. 6, Chang Li," she said. "What country do you know about that you could take?"

Chang shook his head in silence. Miss Stewart thinking he was shy about taking part, said quickly, "Perhaps you would rather listen, this time, and play the next. We play this game a great deal because we like it so." And Chang nodded miserably that he would.

The game began, and he hardly heard it. Billy entered into his part, making out that he had just arrived from a caravan trip across the Sahara desert by camel, bringing dates. He told of pyramids he had seen, and described the way the Bedouins lived. Switzerland came next with a story of goat-herding high in the Alps and the cheeses they make there.

At last Elspeth stood before them. She seemed to have forgotten all about Chang, and he was trying not to hear, because he felt so lonely. She told them she had left her coolie-boy and jinrikisha outside, and that she had been off looking at a beautiful pagoda. She described a train journey through the rice fields, and a visit to a silk farm. Then she told of the marvelous silks that had been woven and dyed wonderful colors, ready to send beyond the Pacific and by special train across the United States. Chang found himself listening in astonishment. This blue-eyed little girl with golden curls knew about his home country! He wondered what the others could tell. And he knew almost nothing about their land in which he had suddenly come to live.

Chang Li's Decision

After school he hurried home, his thought filled with one purpose.

"Did you like school?" his mother asked him as they went down to the station to meet their father's evening train from the city.

"Yes. A boy called me 'Chinkie' but I think he meant to be friends. And a little girl, so beautiful a little girl, knows about China, and I must give her my tiny jade pagoda."

"Are you sure you want to, Chang Li? You have always treasured that little pagoda. It is so wonderfully carved and so small."

But Chang was sure, and next morning found him waiting near the schoolhouse along the road he had seen Elspeth take the afternoon before. When she came skipping up the path he ran to meet her, his eyes shining, his funny little round face bright with smiles.

"You must have my pagoda for knowing about China," he burst out.

Elspeth examined it wonderingly. "How bee-ootiful, how bee-ootiful it is, Chang Li. But you must keep it," she said.

"It is for you," the boy replied simply. "And when you play that 'Gift of the Nations' game again, tell them it is carved by hand out of jade. I will tell you many more things about China, and you must choose my country again if we play today."

Elspeth took his chubby hand

"It Is For You," Said Chang Li Simply.

tightly in her own and they walked along together, Chang asking many questions about the United States, and Elspeth giving him many answers.

That afternoon Miss Stewart said they might all play "Gift of the Nations" again, and Elspeth drew No. 1. "I want to be China once more," she cried happily, flashing a smile at Chang across the room. The others chose in turn—France, England, Australia, Japan, until finally they came to little Chang Li, who had drawn the last number of all.

"You know how the game goes now, Chang Li," urged Miss Stewart. "What country do you wish to come from?"

Chang Li sat up straight at his desk with excitement. For he had learned many things from asking many questions.

"I choose to be flom Amelica," was his eager reply.

Bessie Lee and Jean's Granny

BESSIE LEE had been Granny's doll when Granny was a little girl. Ordinary people thought she was a very plain and worn-looking doll, but Jean and Granny could see her beautiful, and loved her dearly. Jean never tired of sitting on Granny's lap to hear about the childhood of Bessie Lee.

And then, one day, it happened to be Granny's anniversary, and Jean was giving a doll's party in honor of the event. Granny sat at the head of the table to pour out. Jean's mother always did it in the ordinary way, but this was a special treat, and Bessie Lee sat on Granny's lap.

Bessie Lee certainly did look beautiful today. Granny had made her a red cloak and a blue and white check dress. On her head was a white lace cap that hid all the nails. Bessie Lee had no hair, only nails in her wooden head. Long ago, when the hair grew loose, Granny's uncle used to nail it on to her head, but it always wore off again. Jean could not remember her ever having had any hair on her head.

The color on her face seemed a little uneven. Granny's uncle used to paint her cheeks when Granny had scrubbed Bessie Lee's face too hard. Many coats of paint had made her face a little hilly. One eye was a beautiful brown, shaped like an almond. They both used to be brown, Granny said, but one got loose and came out, so Granny's uncle put a blue one in for a change. This gave her an odd look, which Jean thought was somehow pretty.

Her dear nose was quite flat, but very kind. Her mouth was very small and neat, and did not show any teeth. Also, Bessie Lee never closed her eyes, and so could always look after things.

Although her head was wooden, her body was made of cloth, with crimson feet and hands, quite nice. The rest of her body was a kind of pale black.

Altogether, Granny and Jean thought Bessie Lee beautiful, and beyond compare.

After they had sat down to the party, Jean's family of dolls each gave Granny a present, and then she gave each of them one. The doll's presents to Granny were "Conversation Lozenges," all different colors, with reading on. Jean had arranged them round Granny's plate like a rainbow most beautiful.

"Oh, thank you, my dears!" said Granny, bowing to them all from behind the large cozy. "You are kind!"

And then Granny read the writings on the lozenges aloud, which was most exciting.

One said, "I love you. Do you love me?"

Another said, "Are you enjoying yourself at our party?"

All kind little questions like that, most interesting.

Afterward Granny opened her purse and—what do you think?—she took out a number of little silver threepenny bits, one for each, and a sixpenny bit for Bessie Lee for having been on the watch for such a long time.

"Granny is kind!" said Jean to her dolls. "Would you all like to give her a hug?"

One by one Jean took her family to embrace Granny, and then they ate their tea.

Granny put the Conversation Lozenges in her pocket to read again in bed, and perhaps to eat the pink one first thing in the morning! And when the party was over she kissed them all good night, and gave Bessie Lee a rather longer and more special kiss than the rest. And Bessie Lee looked very pleased.

Sewed-In Pictures

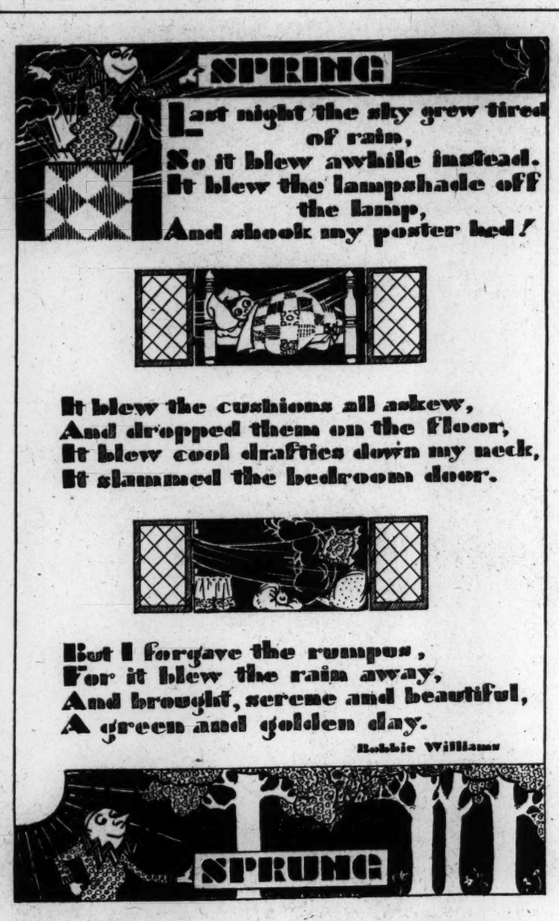
PERHAPS you have a dress with a pretty cross-stitch posy, rooster or butterfly sewed in on the pockets, or perhaps baby brother has a cunning bib with a duck fastened on in stitches. Well, then you know a little about sewed-in pictures which are not at all the same as the painted pictures in frames or printed ones in story books, but are just as pretty and interesting as they can be.

Ever so long ago people made more sewed-in pictures, perhaps, than they do today. In the times of your great-grandmother every little girl was supposed to make a sampler, which is just another name for a sewed-in picture. Sometimes these little girls of long ago made pretty cross-stitch ducks, roosters, posies and butterflies, something like the pictures that you have on your pocket and baby brother on his bib. Then, too, they made sewed-in pictures of their initials, and sometimes their whole alphabet in their samplers. Often, too, they sewed-in mottoes or short verses of poetry.

These little girls of long ago made their stitches as neat as possible so that their sampler, when finished, would be something to be proud of. It took a great deal of time but they worked patiently and really painted beautiful pictures on their canvas or linen with different colored threads and yarns.

Even longer ago than the days of your great grandmothers, queens and ladies of their courts made wonderful sewed-in pictures. They made them much larger than the samplers and hung them on the walls much as we do painted pictures today. These queens and ladies sewed in their tapestries, for so they were called, pictures of the people of their times engaged in different occupations.

These sewed-in pictures often give us a better idea of what times were like in those far-off days than the words men wrote in books. So, you see, the sewed-in picture on your dress not only makes it pretty to look at but invites your mind to connect it with sewed-in pictures of your great grandmother's days, and with the times when queens and lovely ladies sewed history stories into cloth and linen with gayly colored threads and yarns.


SPRING
Last night the sky grew tired of rain,
So it blew awhile instead.
It blew the lampshade off the lamp,
And shook my poster bed!
It blew the cushions all askew,
And dropped them on the floor,
It blew cool drafties down my neck,
It slammed the bedroom door.
But I forgave the rumpus,
For it blew the rain away,
And brought, serene and beautiful,
A green and golden day.
Robbie Williams
SPRUNG

New Poetry Bookshelf for Little People

(5 to 8 Years)

"There are jolly good times
With a book of rhymes!"

"Magpie Lane," by Nancy Byrd Turner (Harcourt), is a jolly book of verses which will delight any small boy or girl's heart—yes, and a grown-up's heart, as well. The book gets its name from a short, fanciful poem which begins like this: "Magpie Lane in Oxford Town is a little crooked street—" The poems are full of whimsey, and are very musical with the ballad swing that boys and girls enjoy.

All the old nursery rhyme favorites have been collected together and brought out again in an attractive bright yellow and green jacket, beautifully illustrated by the author, Lois Lenski, and titled **"Jack Horner's Pie"** (Harper). From the name, you have probably guessed that Jack Horner and his famous pie are the titled characters.

Jack, his pie, and a hundred more famous Mother Goose people, busy at their various activities, have been placed in lovely illustrations, pages and pages of them, gay and attractive. This is the most fascinating Mother Goose book for a long, long time. The seven and eight-year-olds will enjoy reviewing the nursery rhymes and illustrations, and the smallest tots will find great enjoyment picking out the different characters in the fascinating pictures.

"When We Were Very Young" and **"Now We Are Six"** are two delightful books of rhymes and poems, and make the pleasantest possible reading for little people and the family, too. Christopher Robin and his faithful friends, Winnie-the-Pooh, appear as characters in some of the poems, and some are written for them. Others are the rhymes of Christopher and his adventures indoors and out.

Two lovely poems in "When We Were Very Young" are "The King's Breakfast," in which the king makes a plea for a little bit of butter with his bread, and the proud little three-year-old boy's challenge to any bears that may happen to be lurking about. Some of the best known poems in "Now We Are Six" are titled "Down by the Pond," "The Knight Whose Armour Didn't Squeak," and "Sneezles." The books are artistically illustrated by E. H. Shepard and are written by Alan A. Milne, who, in real life, is the father of Christopher.

"Balloon Moon," written by Elise Pumpelly Cabot (Holt), is a collection of 60 or more little poems about the fancies and imaginings of a small child. The poems are delightful, and the drawings by Dorothy Lathrop are delightful also. Any small boy or girl will have lots of fun reading this charming book.

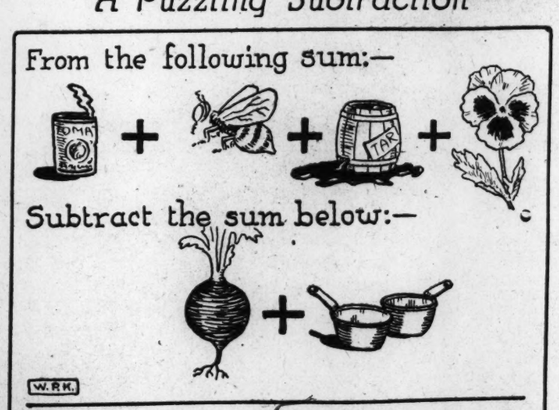
City life, as it appears to a small boy living in No. 7 on the fourth floor of a city apartment house is talked about in a book of poems, **"I Live in a City,"** written by James S. Tippett (Harper). The verses and pictures are of things familiar to the everyday life of the city child—verses about the elevator and the boy who runs it, the roof and its clothesline, the dumb waiter, the telephone girl, the city park, electricity, and "What I Saw on My Walk Today."

Every youngster, and even the uncles and cousins, the brothers and sisters, and the aunts, and parents, too, will enjoy the genuinely delightful poems and rhymes in **"Everything and Anything,"** by Dorothy Aldis (Minton). The ways and doings of little children are recorded so delightfully, and the drawings in black and white by Helen R. Jameson are so attractive.

There are fun, laughter and magic words in a book of rhymes for little people by Eleanor Farjeon called **"Joan's Door"** (Stokes). This book will have a place of its own with verse-loving boys and girls and older readers who have an ear for singing rhythms, rhymes and refrains, musical, fresh and spontaneous.

(All these are comparatively recent books of poetry, and are recommended by the A. L. A.)

A Puzzling Subtraction



Pussy-Willows

A sparrow saw them first—
Pussy-willows,
Singing till he nearly burst:
"Pussy-willows!"
For he knew the cold, so numbing,
Soon would go, for spring was coming,
And the bees would soon be humming:
"Pussy-willows!"

ALFRED I. TOOKE.

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The Mail Bag

Kindergarten Room
Richmond Hill, New York

Dear Editor:

We wrote a letter to President Hoover. Two days afterward, Mr. Richey, his secretary, sent us a letter. He said President Hoover liked our letter. We liked his letter a whole lot. We are going to keep it.

Thank you for the real true story about "Our Puppy."

We have some Easter lilies in kindergarten. Rose brought them and it said on the card, "With love." We have loving boys and loving girls in kindergarten. We have a great big playhouse with window boxes and shutters that the boys made, and curtains that the girls made.

We earned some money and we bought a statue of Abraham Lincoln and one of Colonel Lindbergh. And we have a picture of George Washington. We have goldfish and snails and shells in our aquarium.

Every Friday morning we go down stairs to the auditorium to hear Uncle Damrosch and his "Musical Family." We know what percussion instruments are, and woodwind instruments and brass instruments.

Robert saw a bird with a piece of string in his mouth, taking it up to a tree to make a nest with it. We love you. Kindergarten Children.

[Thank you for your dear little letter, children.—Ed.]

Nicholasville, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

We enjoy the Children's Page and all the many good things in the Monitor. I should like to hear from little girls 7 years old from anywhere. I like to hear of their homes and countries. We have a little wild bunny cottontail, who eats with our chickens. We also have a pair of squirrels who play in our yard, and many kinds of birds, and we feed them.

I have two sisters and a brother. We have Sunday School at home as there is no Christian Science church here. Much love to all the Mail Baggers. Elnorah S.

Redhill, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old, and have a dog, a pigeon named Binky, and a cat Tim. This is the first time that I have written to the Mail Bag. I should like to hear from boys anywhere. I read the Monitor and I like very much Snubs and Waddles. John G.

Toronto, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading about Milly-Molly-Mandy, Snubs, Little Cat, and the House Next Door. I read everything on the Children's Page.

I have crossed the Atlantic Ocean five times, and have seen many icebergs. Mother took a picture of one and it turned out very well. I am interested in singing and should like to correspond with some girl my age. I am 10. Dorothy F.

Beechhurst, L. I., New York

Dear Editor:

I am 8 years old. I have three little brothers, all of them younger than I. This is the second time I have written to the Editor and I am trying to make it interesting.

In the summer, we go swimming almost every day. I can swim and dive off a springboard and can slide down the slide into the water. It is great fun, but sometimes when I'm not looking someone comes along and pushes me. I am interested in swimming, roller skating, and all outdoor sports. I love Waddles, and Snubs, and the Children's and Young Folks' Pages, especially the Mail Bag. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School, and like it very much. I should like to correspond with a little girl from anywhere.

Doris F.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

This year we have had quite a lot of snow and the birds have had a hard time finding food. My sister and I have put food out for the birds every day, and we soon found, that they would eat uncooked oatmeal. The birds would eat heartily until King Blue Jay came, then they would all go away and alight on a bush, while King Blue Jay would take a large piece of food for himself and his mate and fly away.

I have made up 10 poems and am sending you one of the blue jay, and of spring. I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade at school. I should like to correspond with a girl in France, Kathryn K.

[Thank you for your little verses, Kathryn. Will you please send your street address?—Ed.]

Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am almost 6 years old. I would like to tell you about a little bunny who visited me this year, so Mother is writing this for me.

One day I was playing in the garage with another little boy when in came the bunny. We caught him and a big boy made a pen for him. My Mother and Daddy didn't like to see him in such a little pen but I didn't want to let him go.

That night he got out, but the next day he came back into our garage. I was surprised, for we live in an apartment and there are 13 other garages right here. I put food out for him every day. He always came back for it, and played around here for over two months.

I should like to hear from some little boy from any country. I like Snubs, Waddles and Little Cat.

Robert S.

Everett, Washington

Dear Editor:

The Monitor comes to our home every day. I read the Mail Bag and the Sunset Stories. I am 10 years old.

This summer, we drove to Lapush, Wash., on the Pacific Ocean. We had a beautiful trip across the Puget Sound on the steamer and stayed all night in a log cabin on Discovery Bay. Next day, we finished the trip, driving through very beautiful scenery that takes one through the Olympic Mountains and 15 or 16 miles along Lake Crescent. This lake is deep and cool and blue-green like the ocean. It is the loveliest lake I ever saw. We went through a cave at Lapush. When the tide was low, we picked up lots of agates.

There is an Indian Reservation there. They have a large fishing fleet. They also make their canoes out of logs and sometimes go seal hunting in them.

I hope this isn't too long so I may come again some time. Will a boy my age please write to me?

James C.

[No, not too long, James, to "come again."—Ed.]

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I am more and more interested in the Monitor and want to thank the editors for making it so good. Mother often helps me get information for geography, art, language, and our orchestra. I like the Sunny Hours and of course, The Children's Page and Corner. At breakfast, we have jokes from "The Lighter Vein."

At school I enjoy singing in the Glee Club and play the flute in our orchestra. I am working to be a good flautist.

I should like to correspond with any children who would like to write to me. I am in the 5B grade and am almost 10 years old. My brother is 7. He is just beginning to play the 'cello. He likes to write letters, too. We have attended the Christian Science Sunday School regularly since we were 4 years old. Charity W.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I have answered several letters. I have just received a nice one from Chilliwack, British Columbia. I love to get letters.

I liked the "Letter H" puzzle, and I have 23, if they are correct. I enjoy the Sunset Stories, and I think In Lighter Vein is funny. I like to read the advertisements in the Monitor.

Portland is the largest city in Oregon. There are eight Christian Science churches here in Portland. I go to the Sunday School of Fifth Church. It is 60 miles to Mount Hood, and 100 miles to the ocean. We have an auto and have lovely rides.

Mother gave me a game for Christmas called, "What do you know about the United States?" We are learning all the large cities in the United States from this game. It gives the three largest cities in all the states of our country and is played just like the game of authors.

I wish I could hear from China or Japan, but I will be so glad to get letters from anyone who would like to write to me. I am 9 years old.

I am so grateful to you, dear Editor, for sending our letters to our Mail Bag friends. Robertson C.

Crescent P. O., B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag. I go to a Christian Science Sunday School in Blaine. I like the Monitor very much, and wonder why there are not more papers like it.

Crescent is a small seaside resort. We live on a chicken ranch about a mile from the beach, on the high bank of the Michomakel River.

I am 11 years and in Grade 8. I should like to correspond with someone in Europe or Africa. My hobbies are swimming, badminton, tennis, and reading. Dolly D.

Quincy, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

A kind neighbor gives my mother the Monitor every day. I always read Snubs and Waddles. I followed "The House Next Door," and thought it was very interesting. I hope there will be another story like that.

I am 11 years old and in the 6A grade. I should like to correspond with some girl my age in France. This is the first time I've written to the Monitor. I like the Mail Bag very much. Hazel B.

St. John, New Brunswick, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I'm 9 years old, and in grade 4 at school. I take music and can play a few of our hymns.

Saint John is the largest city in New Brunswick. It has the only reversing falls in the world, and also one of the largest dry docks.

I like reading Snubs, Waddles, and Milly-Molly-Mandy in the Monitor.

Margaret E.

[Won't you let us know a little more about the "reversing falls," Margaret? —Ed.]

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I like very much to read the Milly-Molly-Mandy and Snubs stories. They are always so very cheerful.

My sister has written twice to the Mail Bag and I thought I had better begin equaling up to her, so I am sending you a copy of a little poem I wrote.

A Leaf

It was a leaf
It fell from the tree
Its curves and grace
Surrounded me.
It kissed the ground
Without a sound
And thus its resting
Place was found.

From a chum of the Monitor,
Sally J.

[Thank you for the little verse, Sally. —Ed.]

Rochester, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor. I am a little girl 8 years old and am in the 4 B grade in school.

I am very fond of the Children's Page of the Monitor. I like Snubs and Waddles and the Sunset Stories. Where is Milly-Molly-Mandy? I like her very much.

We had lots of fun tobogganing on Saturdays. We have some nice big hills around here and it's such fun to slide down them. Jean H.

[Milly-Molly-Mandy paid us a visit last month, Jean.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Sibyl F. (8), Piqua, Ohio.
Lois S. (8), Spencerport, N. Y.—Especially from Scotland or Holland.
Jane B. (9), Hilton Village, Va.—From England.
Frances T. (10), York Pa.—Interested in music.
Helen F. (10), Piqua, Ohio.
Eunice M. (11), Weyerhauser, Wis.
Betty K. (11), Waco, Texas.—From Beverly Hills, Calif.

Boys

Billie M. (9), Oxnard, Calif.
Jay R. (9), Fresno, Calif.
Charles C. (10), Jersey City, N. J.—From foreign countries; interested in stamps.
George O. (11), Glendale, Calif.—Will exchange stamps.
Raymond W., La Crosse, Wis.—Interested in stamps.
Gunnar G. La Crosse, Wis.—Interested in stamps.

The Sea Garden

The lovely, lovely things that grow
At the bottom of the sea,
The gorgeous flowers, corals, ferns,
All brilliant as can be,
Are colorful as catalogues
That show how earth things grow
When people use the proper seed
And tend to them just so.

Now, what I want to see some day,
For, oh, my dear, it would be gay,
Is an illustrated booklet showing
How best sea-gardens should be growing!

EVANTHA CALDWELL.

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announces the opening of
CAMP MAYFLOWER
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THE HOME FORUM

Starting With Book Jackets

IT WAS all because of a row of books in bright jackets in the window of the bookshop around the corner that I got me into the mood of writing a book myself.

There is something so colorful, so free, so humorously young about book jackets nowadays. I suppose it is because few people outgrow their childhood love of nonsense in daily adventure that the artist is permitted a wide freedom in their droll, grotesque, and fanciful decoration. There are times when we like extravagance of color and exaggeration of line, and the humorous burlesquing of a theme; and so we let the author play a bit in his book jacket, and we play with him and everybody enjoys it.

It seemed to me that the books never looked half as attractive nor so friendly, nor so winsome, as at that moment with the sun at the window picking out their vivid reds and violets, and heightening the values in blue and green, and fairly mocking the many shades of orange and yellow so generously lavished.

The elongated ellipse and the sharp, smart angles of square and triangle stood out sharply from the vivid backgrounds. Long ladies strolled nonchalantly in space and birds perched upon trees that were not to be seen, trains with glaring head lights vaulted unseen distances at full speed and never got anywhere. Tall dogs, short dogs, large dogs, small dogs, curly dogs, wiry dogs, all had their places in the company of these book-jacket people.

One gentleman dressed for afternoon calling was all angles from the top of his stovepipe hat to his queer triangular feet, and his three-cornered coat tails stood out like the fins of a fish.

A powdered-haired lady in farthingale placed a satin-shod foot on the step of her sedan chair and there remained.

Oh, they were a gay community, these paper folks, and I had a pleasant time with them.

I came home quite in the mood for a book, and there found in my afternoon mail a gay, fat, red-covered book catalogue with good pictures and generous reviews of the books mentioned. The catalogue was, in its way, as interesting as had been the book jackets, and it was suddenly thrust upon me that inside of a book, as well as outside, one may do what I have always wanted to be able to do, go anywhere or do anything with little fuss and no bother.

"I shall write a book," said I. "Then I shall be able to make situations as I wish them, I shall travel at will, and be at home in an instant!"

Out came the pen and, with a white smooth sheet before me I set about it.

"What shall I write about?" I asked my pen.

"What shall you write about," mocked the pen. What shall you write about, indeed! rather say what shall you not write about. One would think, to hear you talk, that you had not enough to write about!"

The pen was right, in fact, the pen is always right. It is a wise and prudent pen, having seen better men than I am out of all manner of difficulties.

"That is so," said I, somewhat subdued. There are any amount of things for me to write about. "The world is so full of a number of things," I chanted, quoting R. L. S. I shall write of a number of things, I hummed.

"Better one at a time," said the sagacious pen.

"Right, once more," I granted him. "One thing at a time, and that—," I started.

"Better stop quoting, and do something of your own," again the thrifty pen.

This time I did not answer, beginning to feel by now that a word on the paper would be worth any number in the air.

"Scratch, scratch, scratch," went the pen, contented at last. I was making headway.

"Think of all the books that have been written since the time that man first hammered his poems out with a stone mallet," I wrote.

Then I fell to dreaming. There must have been a good many, by and large. I wondered what they could all be about, all those books down through the ages. It would be interesting to know something about them. Something more, I mean than is superficially known.

I should like to know something of what the first poet thought when he saw his thoughts there before him hewn out in stone.

Then the printing press came. What a great thing the printing press is! How much easier to set up those little letters and print them on paper than to pound them into stone with a mallet. Surely the human race is progressive. What a bother to have to carry about a book when they were made of stone.

Well, it was with ideas that I was dealing, so that was none of my affair. When I had finished my book, the editor might bring in a master printer or a first class stone-cutter, or whom ever else he chose, it would make very little difference to me.

"Well?" said a voice a little way off, a bit superior, I thought it, and felt apologetic.

It was the pen, of course. I had not got very far on paper, though I, myself, had gone a long way, having stepped from the stone age to the twentieth century in one graceful sweep.

Well, well, I must focalize, must decide, must choose my subject and stick to it.

A tap on the door.

"Dinner? indeed, it can't be dinner time. Impossible!"

But dinner is waiting, so the book cannot go on. Grasping the pen sternly, to prevent possible passing remarks, I put it back into its rack. Another time would do for the book.

E. G.

Off the High-Road

The high-road from the capital to the south, coming down from the moorlands, dipped into a little valley before entering the pass which led it through the hills to the plains beyond. Just past the village by the burnside, in the great beech hedge which bordered the road, the traveller, if he were an observant man, might see a small green gate. In the spring this was overhung with lilacs and laburnum, and in autumn the great dog-rose bushes on either side used to send sprays of red berries athwart it. Here the postman left the letters, laying them below the roots of a hawthorn, where the old man found them in his morning walk. Down from the gate was a narrow gravelled path, leading through a thicket of firs and larches. Even in the warmest day in summer there was coolness here. The place was filled with birds who lived unmolested. A pair of jays nested year after year; magpies often came hither; and one memorable spring two goldfinches reared a brood in one of the firs.

At the end of the trees, where the path became broader, you caught a glimpse of the house. Square and whitewashed, like so many country manses, it was almost covered with narrow pointed ivy. Round the foot ran a broad border of flowers, old-fashioned roses were trained against the side, and pear trees and plum trees on the south wall. In their season there was a goodly show of blossoms; great scarlet poppies, irises, and lilies were varied by those quieter flowers more famed for perfume than for colour. The silver-grey southern-wood, with that sweet smell which fills many a cottage garden, lavender, and mint grew luxuriantly: purple clematis, jasmine, and white-belled convolvulus twined over the porch; and at one corner of the house a great bed of thyme scented the air like that Sicilian thyme whereof Theocritus sings. Below the house stretched a lawn, small but with turf like velvet and shaded by noble trees. One of them, a copper-beech, was a source of endless pleasure to its owner. He would sit of a night on a garden-seat and watch the sun slanting over the hills and firing the topmost branches. . . . It was pleasant to lie here in the warm weather, listening to the elfin tinkle of the water and the drowsy hum of the bees in the limes. A delightfully mingled scent of lime blossom and cool green moss haunted the place, lulling the senses to sleep with suggestions of dripping sea-caves and summer woodlands. Some dozen fish lived in the pond, notably one big trout which I used to dream of in my boyhood. Thence, if you wandered down the gravelled path between high box borders with gooseberry bushes and apple-trees on either side, you came to the little summer-house, where you might sit and look across the low hedge, away over field and moor to where a glint of the Tweed shone below the hills.—From "Scholar Gipsies," by JOHN BUCHAN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by

MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month.....75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 437 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 11.
GENEVA: 9, Place de la Fusterie.
ROME: 23, Via Fontanella di Borghese.
VIENNA: Fersteigasse 4.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne. Victoria, Australia.

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Florence.....11, Via Magenta

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LA REVISTA DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Will You Come?

She walks aware, stooping ofttimes to peer
Into low shrubs where startled thrushes hide
With scarce a flickering leaf to mark the place;
Or she will sit drooped on a rock beneath
A yellow pine where cedar wax-wings perched
The year before when they were winging north.
"They came here once, and they may come again,"
She says, and so she watches day by day.

Yet these, dearest of all her little loves,
Are wild things of the air no less than earth.
Let pass a cloud of dark wings, strung along
The sky, and in a trice she stands erect,
Bent shoulders squared, binoculars in place,
Bringing within her ken that zigzag rune
Of moving wings—hinting infinity.

She knows my untrained step may snap a twig
And startle a rare bird beyond her range;
My talk distract, my presence break the spell
Of fellowship between her and these friends.
And yet she says, "Will you come walk with me?"
For well she knows if I but catch and hold
Within my ear the far-off white-throat's song,
Surprise one wild duck with her scuttling brood,
Find in the high green reeds one marsh wren's nest,
I, too, shall soon become a lover of birds,
And so she says,—"Will you come walk with me?"

MARION E. BEECHER.

Cooling in Glen Rosa Burn. Photograph by E. W. Tattersall

THE consciousness of having completed a good day's work brings with it a sense of satisfaction, and the two horses cooling in the Glen Rosa Burn seem to know it and to be at peace with the world. It may be thought strange that horses should be plowing in this mountainous region, but Scottish folk make good use of every bit of arable land, and the island of Arran is no exception.

Glen Rosa is, perhaps, the most lovely glen in the island, revealing a much softer beauty than that of its wilder sister, Glen Sannox, which, owing to its rugged scenery, many people consider the finest in the island. But Glen Rosa, though wild mountains tower at its head, possesses also plantations of firs, which march in sweeping lines down the hillside; and gorse bushes bend over the burn as it winds its way from the hills to meet the sea at Brodick Bay.

The Red Glen, as it is called, gets its name from the wonderful heather which blooms in August. Sometimes, in the light of the settting sun, a whole hillside will be aflame with this flower, which flourishes undauntedly in the wildest and most unpromising places. For the photographer, however, spring is the happiest time for obtaining magnificent chiaroscuro effects, as the atmosphere is then as clear as crystal after a snow shower, and the sun flashes out suddenly, lighting up and turning a vivid orange the rushes and the lichen-covered bowlders.

It is not necessary to be there to recall the swiftly changing lights and shades, the pungent scent of gorse and heather, of peat and bog myrtle, which are inseparably associated with the name of this Highland glen.

A Dedication

If I had a little house
A white house on a hill,
With lavender and rosemary
Beneath the window-sill,
The door should stand wide open
To people of good will.

So if you sought my welcome
Upon an Autumn night
You'd smell the goodly turf smoke
And see the firelight,
And two wax tapers ready
To make my table bright.

The kettle should be singing,
A white cloth fairly spread,
With butter from the dun cow
And brown and soda bread,
A little crock of honey
From bees full heather fed.

There'd be no sound to startle
Except the white owl's call,
But a noise of tumbling water
Beneath the old mill fall,
A little stir of larches
Beyond the garden wall. . . .

The homely feast partaken,
The gay delph rinsed and dried,
I'd leave the window open
To evening starry-eyed,
A little glowing window
For lonely ones outside. . . .

If I had a little house—
But none have I,—so look!
That you might share them with me
These dreamland tales I took
From firelight and moonlight
And made for you this book.

—W. M. LETTS, in "More Songs From Leinster."

In the Shah's Palace

With Djouhar at my side, the head of the eunuchs at father's, and with a crowd behind us, we crossed the first court, a simple but beautiful place with high walls panelled with blue and yellow tiles, shadowed by old platanes and beauteous cypresses. There was a marble pool with hundreds of goldfish storming toward the fountain in the centre. Hundreds of geraniums in full bloom encircled the pool. About ten or twelve bushes of the wonderful Persian flower yas, with delicate branches laden with tiny blossoms, drooped toward the ground with grace and abandon. The air was heavily laden with the scent of flowers.

Before us a large staircase led to a balcony in front of a single room with stained glass windows wide open, showing the interior of the room, which was of the ancient type of architecture; that is, the lower part of the walls were covered with blocks of white marble on which floral decorations were painted, while the upper part and the ceiling were lacquered and painted like Persian miniatures. Wide niches cut in the walls were decorated with tiny mirrors which glittered like precious stones. These mirrors formed frames holding paintings by different masters. . . .

We entered a wide corridor running under a balcony, and emerged into another small court, which was quite bare and unpretentious. There was a heavy curtain in front of us which was drawn away by unseen hands as we approached and there was revealed a court so vast that I could not see the end of it.

This place was paved with bricks and shaded with massive platanes. There were no pools nor shrubbery nor flower-beds. All around it were the wide-opened windows of many apartments. . . . At the end of the court we were confronted with another curtain guarded by two men. . . .

One of them immediately drew a curtain aside, and remained standing near it. The other crossed the threshold and stepped inside the earthly Eden about which I had heard so much, looking around carefully, then roared like a lion, "OHOY! Kesi-Nabashad! Hear ye! that there be nobody in sight!"

A scene lovelier than any I had dreamed lay before me—a flowered stage, separated into different sections by intricate designs of flowers like a page of arabesque writing, seeming hardly the handiwork of human beings. Numbers of small and large marble pools and basins were scattered like mirrors, and a thousand fountains were playing in the air against the green trees and shrubbery. Thousands of birds of various colours were skimming through the air from tree to tree, displaying their gorgeous plumage, darting arrow-like against the sky. Countless cypresses stood erect and slim like a row of dusky slaves in the presence of Majesty. The ground about these trees was raised, forming small green hills covered with narcissi and Persian hyacinths, the one with creamy petals, very delicate and tender, encircling a gold cup filled with dew, and the other with a single blossom like a badge of azure. The entire scene represented a huge Ispahan carpet. The pools were the medallions. The large one in the centre did not throw water into the air, but dispersed it in waves of molten silver from the mouth of a wide fountain.—From "In the Imperial Shadow," by MIRZA MAHMOUD KHAN SAGHAPHI.

„אין גנאָד מיט גאָט און מענשען"

(איבערזעצט פֿאר דעם „קר יכטשען סייעם מאָניסאר")

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany by Mary Baker Eddy. שריפטען, זייט 188, און 189, דאָס „וועג די געזעלכע לויבט קריגט די ערלויבנים אריינצוגעהען אין א גהאַרבזאָמלויכע האַרץ, וועלכע דיזעזער פֿרייַנד ערהויבען צו דאָס פֿלאָן וואו נסים וועלען בעשאַפען, אין דאָרטען בעלויבט פֿון מיר די וואָרטעפֿטע פֿרייַנד: שאָפּט פון מענשען און טלכים."

דורכאוים ביבלישע צייטען, וואו נאָר מענער און פֿרויען האָבען געזוכט דורך א גהאַרבזאָמלויכע וועג צו ווערען בעוואוסט זיבעלדיך אויפֿס מיט גאָט, איז די מעגלויכקייט צו דיזעלבן אָנן צו ערקווייקען געלעבען, איז זי אלס א נאָטווענדיקע רעזולטאַט. צוויי וואויל-בעוואוסטע געשיכטעס פון דניאל אין דעם פֿאַלאַץ פון בבֿלים, און 6,189 דאָס „וועג די געזעלכע לויבט קריגט אריינצוגעהען אין א גהאַרבזאָמלויכע האַרץ, ווערט דיזעזער פֿרייַנד ערהויבען צו דעם פֿלאָן וואו נסים ווערען בעשאַפען, און דאָרטען בעלויבט פֿון מיר די וואָרטעפֿטע פֿרייַנד: „שאָפּט פון מענשען און טלכים."

זעלבע גנאָד וואָס דיזעזע העלדען האָבען זיך ערוואָרבען קען אויך בעוואוסטע ווערען היינט צו טאָג וועלן מיר וועלען נאָכפֿאָלגען קריסטוס זעלבסט אין זיין דינסטע, וואָס בעשטעהט אין היילען און העלפען, און וואָס מיטהרער און מיטהרער, זיך צו בעפרייען פון די שוועסטע פון די מאַטעריעלע חושים, אזוי וויי צום בייַשפּיל זיבל, קראַנקהייט, פֿרישקייט, און טויטד, און פֿולע מענשען האָבען בשאָטע, היינט צו טאָג, דורך גאָטס גוטסקייט, ערהאַלטען אויף א גאַנץ מאָס בעוווייזע פון גאָטס ליבשהערציגקייט. טעג-ליך שפּירען זיי פֿרייד וואָס איז צו גענאָס אַנדערע צו די פֿרעזיוזע קרויטער, לויט וויי עס איז פערשריבען אין דער אפֿאָסטעל געשיכטע, דאָס, „זיי האָבען זייערע שווייסטעך פון דניאל אין דעם פֿאַלאַץ פון בבֿלים, און זיי זיינען ערוואָרבען צו זיין אויפֿרעכטיגקייט פון הארץ, און זיי האָבען גאָט בעלויבט, און האָבען פֿערזיכערט זיך אַנשטייגען דאָס די תלמידים האָבען געוואונען די פֿרייַנדשאפֿט פון גאָט פון זיי יניגע וועלכע זיינען זייער ערעגנסליך בעקומטען צו זיי אויס-צוגיפֿינגען וועגען דעם פֿרייסטעדיגען לעבן פון דעם דערהויבענעם קראָנס, דאָס חייסט די וואהרהייט.

Lines

Hath the foolish one said in his heart,
"There is no God," the while
Gay cardinals call, brown leaf buds start,
And blue-hooded violets smile?

EMIE F. AMMEBMAN.

"In favour with God and man"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHILE the world at large may not approve of the spiritual teachings of Christianity, its more liberal thinkers have recognized Christianity as the most exalted system of morals ever given to humanity; and it is evident that those who have in some degree followed Christian doctrine and ordered their lives in accordance therewith, have been greatly blessed.

In fact, it may be stated that throughout human history those who have sincerely sought for some understanding of God and His laws, and have obeyed them in affection and good will toward their neighbors, have earned both the blessings of Deity and the appreciation of their fellowmen. Solomon saw this and in his Proverbs exhorted his son to keep the commandments, and to write mercy and truth on the table of his heart. "So," the king declared, "shalt thou find favour and good understanding in the sight of God and man."

It is recorded by Luke that when he was yet a lad, "Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man." Because Jesus understood God, loved Him supremely, and manifested the deific nature in love for his fellow-men, his relations with them were characterized by such kindliness, simplicity, and helpfulness that the common folk loved him, and valued his friendship and brotherly regard. They brought their troubles to him, confided their problems to him, trusted him; and they naturally favored him, for,

"Where'er he went affliction fled,
The sick were healed, the hungry fed."

So, it may now be said of every follower of the blessed Master, in Christian Science, that the reflection of God, his Father and our Father, the divine Principle, Love, bringing peace, healing, and good will to others, awakens a sense of gratitude and favorable regard, even as love begets love. This Science of Christianity reveals the nature of God as perfect Love, even as Jesus revealed it to his disciples, one of whom, John, later recorded the spiritual fact for all time, "God is love." If the hungering seeker for peace, weary of human concepts of God and man which satisfy not, throws open his heart to this great truth, he will surely find the way whereby to grow in the understanding of God; and the favor of men will naturally follow. Of this Mary Baker Eddy has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pp. 188, 189), "When divine Love gains admittance to a humble heart, that individual ascends the scale of miracles and meets the warmest wish of men and angels."

Throughout all Scriptural history, whenever men and women have first sought, through obedience, to attain conscious unity with God, this ability to serve and to satisfy has always resulted. Two well-known records in the Bible will suffice to illustrate the fact: the experiences of Joseph in the court of Pharaoh, monarch of Egypt, and of Daniel in the court of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon. By turning away from all attempts to conciliate or please the people or the rulers, and seeking only to obey God, they won the favor of kings, and were promoted to positions of authority in which they served both the rulers and the ruled and gained the kindly favor of all right-minded citizens.

In the Biblical narratives of these two grand characters nothing could be construed as indicating that either one was actuated by selfish reasons or ambitious desires. Joseph and Daniel were not moved by the desire for personal popularity; they sought rather to manifest love and good will. Both earnestly worked to confer benefits upon all with whom they came in contact. The favor which they received, therefore, was due to the qualities of confidence, appreciation, and love awakened in those whom they had faithfully served.

Christian Science teaches that this same favor of kindly regard can here and now be gained by following the Master in his service of healing, thus aiding to free mankind in ever ascending degree from the illusions of material sense,—sin, sickness, poverty, death. And many, indeed, in this day, through the grace of God, have thus in some measure received of His loving-kindness. They are daily experiencing the joys vouchsafed to the early Christians who, as narrated in the Acts of the Apostles, "did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God, and having favour with all the people." May we not infer that the disciples won the favor, or good will, of those who earnestly sought to learn of them the comforting doctrine of the risen Christ?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

A Cabin and a Broom!

When we left home the point of our destination was Puget Sound, "Oregon." We started the first day of March, and later in the same month Washington was formed, by severing from Oregon all the country north of the Columbia. There was a slight sense of disappointment at the change of name, for the word "Oregon" had grown very dear to me as the name of the country wherein lay my "ideal home." . . .

What did we know about the nature of the soil, having no experience in agricultural lines. We selected our building place close to the timber, by a spring of crystal water, making sure of one unfailing luxury should we be deprived of all others.

Mr. Judson began at once to fell the fir trees and hew them to build our habitation, the dimensions of which were sixteen by eighteen, surmounted by a shake roof, and the floors of the style called puncheon. The shakes, puncheon, doors, bedstead, table and stools were made from lumber split from a green cedar tree.

The fireplace he built of blue clay that was hauled from some distance, mixed with sand, then pounded into a frame model. When it became dry he burned the frame, which left the walls standing solid. An old gun barrel, the ends embedded in either jamb, answered for a crane to attach the hooks to hang the pots and kettles. The chimney, built of sticks and mortar, ran up on the outside of the house.

When the crevices were chinked with moss we moved into our rudely built cabin, with scarcely an article to make it look attractive or homelike. Holes were sawed through the logs for windows, and over them I tacked white muslin to keep out the cold and let in the light. . . .

Mr. Judson put up a few three-cornered shelves in the chimney-corner, on which I arranged my china and glass ware, which consisted of three stone china plates, as many cups and saucers, and one glass tumbler that my thoughtful husband brought to me as we were about starting over the plains, thinking a tin cup would be distasteful to me. . . .

These articles, with our camping outfit of camp kettles, long-handled frying pan, and Dutch oven, comprised all our household effects, with the exception of a broom that I forgot to mention. How often, while traveling through clouds of dust on the alkaline deserts, I had thought if only I could get into a cabin large enough to swing a broom, I would consider myself blessed. Now I was the happy possessor of both a cabin and broom. . . .

Our library consisted of the Bible and Webster's Dictionary—the only two books we felt we could not do without, and to make sure of them we brought them all the way across the plains.

We never passed a more charming winter. It seemed more like a tropical than a northern climate. A snowfall was of rare occurrence, and then only remained on the ground a few days. Surrounded by evergreen trees, shrubs and mosses, we did not notice the marked changes from winter to spring, as we did in the east. The hooting of the grouse in the fir trees, that could be plainly heard while sitting in the house, was the first token of spring. . . . Soon the Velvety pussy-willows were all in bloom, and it required only a few warm, sunshiny days after the winter rains, to call forth buds and blossoms from many of our native flowers.—PHOEBE GOODELL JUDSON, in "A Pioneer's Search for an Ideal Home."

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LIGHT VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON EXCHANGE

Price Movements Are Narrow and Irregular—Oils Conspicuous

NEW YORK (AP)—Mixed price movements in today's stock market reflected the play of opposing speculative forces, with the small volume of trading indicating that the general public was taking relatively little part in the day's proceedings.

The market opened irregular, sold down rather sharply before midday when heavy liquidation broke out in the coppers and a few specialties, and then started upward in the early afternoon under the leadership of the food and oil shares.

Call money renewed at 8 per cent with only a nominal calling of loans. Heavy withdrawals against deposits are expected to cause a temporary stringency early this week as the Treasury is paying out $150,000,000 in interest today, the State of New York is receiving large sums in the payment of income taxes, and there is an unusually large list of corporate dividend and interest payments. Bankers expected, however, that this week will witness the passing of the spring peak in commercial demands for funds.

Opening of the special session of Congress today probably will have a deterrent effect on speculation because of the uncertainty regarding the action to be taken on farm relief, the tariff and other subjects likely to influence the price movements in commodities and securities.

Wall Street found some encouragement over the week-end in reports of a high level of industrial employment, and in the excellent character of most of the recent earnings reports.

Renewed accumulation of the oils was influenced by expectations of an early increase in crude prices, and further gasoline price advances.

Despite the apparent setback given to the nation-wide curtailment program by the refusal of federal authorities to give their approval, leaders of the oil industry believe that the Government is in sympathy with their efforts to conserve the supply of oil, and that the restriction scheme will be carried out through state and regional agreements.

The Pan-American issues and Skelly moved into new high ground, and there were indications of organized buying support in some of the low priced issues, notably Superior and Transcontinental.

Early weakness of the copper shares, several of which sold down 2 to 5 points, was based on rumors of the dissolution of pools in Anaconda and other issues, and on the recent downward readjustment of red metal prices. Superior Steel, Wright Aeronautical, American Express and Baldwin also dipped 4 to 6 points in the early trading.

The rise in the food shares was on reports of expanding earnings, Continental Baking A moving up more than 3 points to a new high record, and Royal Baking Powder climbing almost as much, with at least half a dozen others up a point or two.

United States Steel common and Radio regained their early losses in the afternoon recovery, and such recent favorites as American Can, Bethlehem Steel, General Electric and Mack Trucks sold a point or more above Saturday's quotations.

United Aircraft, which sold as low as 78⅜ when it was listed a few days ago, ran up more than 6 points to a new high at 97¾.

Rails were slightly more active, with the early demand centered in Canadian Pacific and the eastern carriers.

Heavy buying of the oil shares, especially the standards and foreigns, caused the general list to head upward in the late trading. Pan-American exceeded its previous high for the year, as did Skelly and Lago Oil. General Asphalt, commonly classed as an oil stock, ran up 5 points, and there were substantial advances in Maraibo, Hawaiian steamship, Austin Nichols and Murray Corporation.

The close was steady. Sales approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at $4.85⅛.

Mid-month expectations of tighter credit had some effect in producing irregularity in the bond market today, but as a whole the list made a little progress in the forenoon in continuation of the recovery that began last week. Trading, however, remained in the doldrums.

Selling came into the convertibles in response to heaviness of stocks. Anaconda Copper 7s and International Cement 5s slid down four points. However, Pan-American 6s, recent favorite of traders looking for speculative opportunities, continued to move against the current to a new high at 108, reflecting the earnings prospects of the company.

Some of the rails moved a little higher, particularly Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific and Frisco Issues. Seaboard Air Line obligations also were fractionally stronger.

In the foreign list, which continued to improve, some of the German issues were conspicuous. German Electric 6½s and Rhine Maine Danube 7s sold up 2 points.

U. S. Government obligations enjoyed a little better market and the Fourth Liberty 4¼s moved up within half a point of par.

Absence of new offerings was still one of the chief influences working to make old issues more attractive, particularly the foreign and municipal obligations.

Conditions generally, it is believed in financial circles, are shaping up in favor of bonds so that resumption of offerings on a fairly large scale may be expected in the near future.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
May	1.22⅜	1.24⅛	1.22⅜	1.22⅞
July	1.26⅞	1.27½	1.26	1.26⅝
Sept	1.29¼	1.30⅛	1.29	1.29½
Corn				
May	.94½	.95	.94¾	.94¾
July	.97½	.97¼	.97¾	.97⅞
Sept	.97¾	.98½	.97¾	.98¼
Oats				
May	.49⅞	.51¼	.49⅞	.50¾
July	.47½	.48¾	.47⅜	.48¾
Sept	.45¼	.46	.45¼	.45¼
Lard				
May	11.92	11.97	11.92	11.97
July	12.30	12.35	12.30	12.35
Sept	12.65	12.70	12.65	12.70

CHESAPEAKE CORPORATION

Chesapeake Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net income of $936,220 after interest and federal taxes, compared with $925,254 in the like quarter of 1928. This is equal to $1.04 a share on the 900,000 no-par shares, compared with $1.03 in the first quarter of 1928.

DETROIT EDISON

Detroit Edison Company reports for 12 months ended March 31:

	1929	1928
*Gross	$53,672,284	$48,500,352
Net aft tax	18,698,270	16,078,989
Surp aft chgs	13,065,278	10,860,332

*Includes non-operating income.

HARTMAN CORPORATION SALES

Net retail sales of Hartman Corporation for the quarter ended Mar. 31, 1929, were $3,640,469, compared with $3,249,362 in the first quarter of 1928, an increase of $191,127, or 5.8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.15	Last Apr.13
300 Abitibi	41⅜	40⅞	40¾	41
200 Airway El	38¾	38½	38	39
500 Adams Ex	.690	675	680	660
4400 Adv-Ru	90⅞	89	89	90
700 Adv-Ru pf	90	88½	90	89
100 Adams Mills	29	29	29	29
1500 Ahumada	3	3	3	3
700 Air Reduc	102⅝	100⅛	100⅛	102
800 Ajax Rub	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
60 Alb Sus RR	210⅜	210⅜	210⅜	
300 Alaska Jun	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
300 Alb P W P	19½	18⅞	18⅞	18½
400 Allied Ch	174⅜	172	174⅜	175
1000 Allis-Chal	.178	175	178	
7600 Allegheny	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	32¾
700 *Amerada	34⅜	33⅜	33½	34¼
100 *Aligh pf wi	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
1300 Am Ag Ch	17⅛	16½	16½	16¼
500 Am Ag C pf	57	56	56	
10 Am Bk N pf	60½	60½	60½	60½
200 Am Beet S	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
400 Am Bosch	53	52½	52½	53
1200 Am Brake	52⅞	52	52½	53
20 Am Brak pf	123	123	123	
1900 Am Br Bov	30½	29⅛	29½	29¾
60 Am Br B pf	94	93¾	94	94
27000 Am Can	133⅝	130⅜	130¾	131⅜
200 Am Can pf	141¾	141¾	141¼	
200 Am Car & F	99	99	99	100
100 Am C pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	80
1400 Am Chicle	54½	53⅛	54¼	52⅝
3000 Am Hawai	40⅞	37⅞	39½	37¾
200 Am Ex	337	336	337	340
1800 Am & F Pw	94	90⅝	91	92
100 Am &FP 7%	105½	105½	105½	
200 *A&FP 2pf	89¾	89¼	89	91⅜
100 Am Hide pf	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33
1200 Am Int Crp	63¾	62½	62⅝	63½
1500 Am R& S S	47¼	46⅜	47	47⅜
200 Am La Fr	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
30 Am La F pf	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
10 Am N G pf	75	75	75	
2200 Am Loco	120¾	118	118	119½
400 Am Metals	61¾	61	61¾	62⅞
200 Am Met 6%	118⅝	118	118	120
100 Am Piano	8	8	8	8
80 Am Piano pf	40	40	40	
800 Am Pw&Lt	99¼	96½	97¼	97¾
200 Am P&L 6%	100⅞	100¼	100⅞	100½
200 Am Radiat	189	188¾	189	189
100 Am Ry Ex	157	157	157	157
1500 Am Republic	60½	57	60½	59⅝
100 Am Seating	35	35	35	34⅞
500 Am Ship	4⅛	4	4⅛	
4600 Am Smelt	102	100½	102⅜	102½
500 AmPL A sta	80¼	80¼	80¼	80⅞
500 Am Stl Fnd	67	66¾	66¾	67⅜
900 Am Sugar	80	78	78	80
700 Am Tel&Cab	25⅞	25	25⅞	24½
5300 Am T&T	219	216⅝	217⅞	219⅝
100 Am Type	141	141	141	
200 Am WWrks	81	81	81	82
600 Anchor Cap	56⅞	56¾	56⅞	
200 Am Wool	21	20	21	19¾
1000 Am Zinc	36½	35	35½	36½
300 Am Zinc pf	96	96	96	
15400 Anacon nwi	117⅞	115½	116	118¼
58900 Anaconda	140⅝	137⅝	137¾	141¼
200 Arch Dan	39	39	39	39¾
19800 Anacon rts	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	26¾
100 Armour D pf	90¼	90¼	90⅛	
800 Arm Ill A	14¼	13⅞	14	13⅜
1100 Arm Ill B	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
100 Arm Ill pf	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	
100 Arnold Cons	26	26	26	25¾
5200 Andes Cop	52¾	51⅛	51¼	52⅜
200 Asso DG	53⅞	53	53½	53¾
100 Asso Oil	52⅛	52⅛	52	
100 Atchison pf	103	103	103	
100 Atl Coast L	179	179	179	
200 Atl G&WI	49⅞	49⅛	49¼	49⅛
1100 Atl Refin	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	58¼
11200 Atl R rts	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
200 Atlas Powd	90½	90	90	91
21 Atlas Pw pf	103½	101¼	101¼	
3800 Austin N	7¼	6¾	6¾	7
1000 Austin N pf	40½	37	40½	37
400 Auto Sales	32	31¼	31¼	31⅝
500 Auto Sale pf	42	41½	42	41⅞
400 Baldwin	255½	250	250	
3600 Balt & Ohio	124	122⅜	124	122½
10 Bangor pf	109½	109½	109½	105½
100 Barnet	17½	17½	17½	
4900 Barnsdall A	44⅜	44¼	44¼	45
600 Beacon Oil	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
2800 Beechnut	92¾	90½	91½	90⅞
200 Belding H	14	14	14	13⅞
300 Best & Co	82⅛	81½	81½	82⅝
30500 Beth Steel	111	109¼	109⅜	109½
100 Beth Stl pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	
200 Bloomdale	56⅞	56	56	57
30 Blumthal pf	104	104	104	103
900 Bohn A	116⅛	115¾	116⅛	114¾
400 *Bon Ami	80½	80	80½	
500 Booth Fish	7¼	6½	7¼	
300 Borden	182⅝	181½	182½	184
2900 Briggs	43½	42⅝	43	43¾
300 Borg Warn	123	123	123	126⅜
1700 *Brockway	57¼	55	56	56
700 Br Man Tr	65⅜	65¼	65¾	65
200 Br Man pf	88	87⅞	88	
400 Bruns Balke	47¼	46¾	46⅞	46¾
4200 Bucyrus	35⅞	34½	36⅞	34⅞
2500 Bucy cv pf	45¾	43⅞	45	44
100 Burroughs	295	295	295	296½
900 Bush Terp	63¼	62¾	62¾	63½
10 Bush T deb	106½	106½	106½	
2000 Butte Cop	7	6¼	7	6¾
100 Butte & Sup	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
700 Butterick	33¼	32	32	33
100 By Prod Co	114¾	114¾	114¾	118
200 Cal Pack	74⅝	74	74	
700 Cal & Ariz	125	122½	124⅛	125¾
2000 Cal & Hecla	48	46⅛	46⅛	48¾
200 Cannon Mills	39½	39½	39½	39½
1000 Canada Dry	82⅞	81¾	82⅜	83¾
4400 Can Pac	236⅛	234⅜	236½	233⅞
10 CaroC&O sta	99½	99½	99½	
5000 Cen Alloy	48¾	47⅞	47⅞	49
300 Celotex	64¼	64	64	
300 Century Rib	17¾	17½	17½	18
100 Celotex pf	90	90	90	
100 Cent Aguirre	39½	39½	39½	
2300 Cerro de P	99½	98¼	98¼	99½
6600 Cert-Teed	25⅞	25	25	24¼
800 Ches Corp	85½	84½	85⅜	85
400 Ches & Ohio	220¾	220¼	220¼	221¼
200 Chi&Alt pf	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15
200 Chi&Alt pf	18¾	18	18	17⅜
1000 Chi Gt West	19¼	19	19	19⅜
200 Chi Gt W pf	54	54	54	54⅝
700 ChiM&SP	33	33	33	32½
700 ChiM&SP pf	54	53⅞	53⅞	54
200 Chi&NW	83½	83½	83½	84½
100 Chi Pnep	30	30	30	
200 Chi Pneu pf	51	49½	49½	
100 Chi RI	123¾	123¾	123⅝	124
30 Chi Yel Cab	33¼	33	33	32½
100 Chick Cot O	42	42	42	5
1800 Childs	54¾	54	54	55¼
9900 Chile Cop	101⅜	100⅜	100½	103
40 Christie Bro	100	100	100	
15000 Chrysler	91⅞	88¼	89	91
100 City Ice	54	54	54	54
20 *City Stor A	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	51¼
2100 City Stor	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	21
30 Cluett P pf	112	111	111	
200 Collins & A	57⅝	57¼	57¼	57⅜
200 Collins&A pf	98	97½	98	98
200 Colo F&I	64½	63½	63½	63⅜
600 Col Gas nwi	55⅜	55½	55½	55⅞
100 Colorado	131	131	131	
11300 Col Graph	68¾	67	67	68⅞
1400 Com Cred	49	48⅝	4	8⅝
900 Com Inv Tr	162	161	161½	163¾
200 Com Sol	287	286¼	286¼	290
1200 Comwlth Pw	130	128⅛	130	129½
3200 Conden Corp	25½	24⅝	25¼	25⅛
4300 Con Film pf	27	26	26½	25⅝
3400 Con Gas	104	103	103⅝	103⅞
700 Con Gas pf	099¼	99¼	99½	99¼
200 Con Textile	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½
1000 Container A	17	17	17	18
1200 Container B	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8⅞
12400 Cont Bak A	72	68½	70½	68½
25000 Cont Bak B	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	10¼
1000 Cont Bak pf	94⅜	93	94	92⅞
3300 Cont Can	74⅜	73	73⅜	74⅜
3600 *Cont Motrs	19⅞	19½	19⅜	20⅛
1000 Corn Prod	89	88	89	90
900 Corn Prod pf	89¾	88	88	89⅞
1400 Coty	59¾	58⅝	59⅝	59⅝
1500 Crosly Radio	100¼	97	98⅛	99¼
500 *Crucible	89½	88	89½	89
200 Cuba Cane	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2200 Cuba C pf	12	11½	12	11¾
100 Cuba Co	13½	13½	13½	13½
150 Cub Am S pf	65⅝	65	65⅝	65¼
300 Cub Am S	11½	11¼	11¼	12
700 Cub Dome S	5½	5½	5½	
300 Cudahy	56⅝	56	56	
1000 Curtiss	149¼	147½	147½	149½
20 Cushman 7%	122	122	122	
20 Cushman 8%	110½	110¼	110¼	
1800 Cuyamel Fr	57⅞	57⅜	57⅝	58¼
1400 Davison	56⅝	55¼	55¼	55⅜
300 Del & Hud	186⅜	185¼	185½	
200 Del Lac&W	124⅜	124½	124½	
100 Det Edison	250¼	250¼	250¼	
500 Devoe&R A	53½	53	53¾	
40 Diamond M	143	142	143	144
100 Dome Mines	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100 Du So Sh pf	5½	5½	5½	
3200 Dupont	180	177½	177½	180
400 Dupont deb	117⅜	117¼	117¼	117¾
1100 East Kodak	171	170	171	170
600 *Eaton Axle	62¼	62⅛	62¼	63½
100 Ettingon A	101	101	101	
2100 Elec Auto L	147½	145	146	148¼
100 Elec Boat	15⅞	14⅝	15	15⅜
1900 Elec P&L	62⅞	61⅝	62	62⅛
200 End John	72⅜	72⅛	72¼	
200 Eng P S	49	49	49	49
100 Equity P S pf	90½	90¼	90¼	
100 Equit Bldg	34⅝	34¾	34¾	34⅞
20 Equit 8rust	730	730	730	
3300 Erie	71⅜	70¼	70⅞	70⅝
200 Erie 2pf	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	
200 Eureka Vac	50½	50½	50½	
300 Evans Auto	63⅜	63¼	63¼	63¼
300 Fed M&S pf	99½	99¼	99½	
500 Fed Motor T	17	16⅞	17	16¼
300 Fidelity Ins	96	95¼	95¼	97½
60 Filenes pf	102	101½	102	
3010 First NP 1pf	115	114½	115	115
100 First Nat St	62¾	62	62	63½
300 Fisk 50% pd	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
4700 Fisk Rubber	12	11¼	11½	11½
300 Fisk Rub 1pf	61	61	61	
9100 Fleischmann	73½	71½	72	71½
900 Fox A	86¾	86	86	87
900 *Freeport Tx	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	47
300 Gabriel A	23	23	23	23
300 Gardner M	13¼	13⅜	13¼	
400 GenAmTk	88⅜	88	88¼	88½
11400 Gen Asphalt	77⅝	73¼	75⅞	72½
900 Gen Asph pf	118	111½	118	113
400 Gen Cable	49	48¼	48½	48
100 Gen Cable A	100¼	99	100¼	
5600 Gen Elec	235¾	233	233¾	234
1100 Gen Elec Sp	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
200 *Gen G&E 7A	77	77	77	
20 GenG&E 8A	130	130	130	129
800 *Gen Mills	76	75¼	75¼	76⅜
50000 Gen Motors	85⅝	83⅜	83⅜	85
100 Gen Mot 7%	125	124⅜	124½	124⅜
400 Gen O Ad A	52	51⅜	52	52
1400 Gen O Ad ct	38¼	36⅝	37⅝	38
100 Gen Ry Six	98⅞	97	98⅞	97
600 Gen Refrac	71	69	71	
300 Gillette	111¼	111	111¼	110
1200 Gimbel Br	40	39⅝	39¾	39¾
3700 Glidden rts	2¼	1¾	2	2
5000 Glidden	45⅛	45	45⅛	45¼
140 Glidden pf	104	104	104	104¼
2200 Gobel	47⅜	46	46⅛	46⅞
8800 Gold Dust	66¼	64¼	65	65⅝
4500 Goodrich rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
900 Goodrich	88½	88	88¼	88¼
4800 Goodyear	134½	132¼	132¾	134¼
100 Goodyr 1pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	
100 Gould Cp A	7½	7½	7½	
800 Graham-P	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	42
200 Gr-P pf ct	38	38	38	37½
2000 Granby	91¼	88½	89½	91¼
100 Grand Stores	86½	86½	86½	86⅞
200 Grt Nor pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	
1700 Grt Nor Ore	31	30½	30½	31⅛
800 Grt W Sug	39¼	38¾	38¾	39
2200 Greene-Can	15½	15⅞	15⅞	16
600 Guan Sug	4	4	4	
200 Gulf Steel	64½	64¼	64¼	64⅞
*20 Gulf Stl 1 pf	104	104	104	
20 Hayes B	53	52⅞	53	53⅝
10 Hack Wt pf	28	28	28	
300 Hawaiian P	66	65½	66	65⅞
1000 Hartman B	28⅛	27	27⅞	26⅞
50 Havana pf	73	73	73	
400 Hershey Ch	77⅜	76	77	77⅝
800 Hershey pf	87	86¾	87	87¼
100 Hershey ppf	105¼	105¼	105¼	105⅞
100 Hollander	18¼	18	18	
100 Homestake	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73
4200 Houston Oil	103	100	100	103
3700 Howe So	72	69	71	70
200 Holland F	42¼	42½	42½	42⅜
2100 Hudson Mot	87½	86¼	86½	86⅝
200 Hahtn pf	101	100⅝	100⅝	00⅝
2600 *Hupp Mot	58	56	57	60⅝
2400 Hahn	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	43⅜
5200 *Ind Oil & G	35¾	35	35	35⅞
9700 Indian Refin	51	48	49⅞	50⅞
7100 Indian Mo ct	48¾	47¼	47⅞	48
100 Ingersoll R	130	130	130	
1200 Inland St	92¾	91	92	91½
3600 Inspiration	51	49¾	49⅞	51
1100 Interboro R	31¾	31	31⅛	31½
100 Intercon Rub	10	9	9¼	
1800 Int Business	163⅝	161⅛	162½	161⅞
2600 Int D St	77	75	77	78⅝
200 Int Cement	87	87	87	88¼
42100 Int Comb	76¾	73¾	73¾	74¼
100 Int P rts	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
400 Int Harv	106	105¾	105¾	105⅝
200 Ind Rayon	118	117	117	119
500 Int Match pf	84⅞	83¾	84⅞	85
200 Int M Mar	6¼	5⅜	6¼	6¼
3900 Int MMar pf	46½	45⅝	45⅞	46⅛
1200 Int P&P A	31	30⅝	30¾	31¼
14200 Int Nickel	48¼	47⅛	47⅛	48¾
1200 Int P&PB	18½	18⅛	18⅛	19¼
100 Int Paper	17	17	17	17
200 Int Pap 7%pf	88⅛	87	87	88
200 Int Rys	47	47	47	
30 Int Rye pf	72½	72½	72½	
200 Int Tel & T	244⅜	240	242¼	243
100 Intertype	30⅛	30	30	
1400 Int P&PC	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
700 IntPpf n	80⅛	80	80⅛	85
100 Jewel Tea	136	136	136	
1800 Johns Man	180⅜	178	178	180
3800 Jordan rts	¾	¼	¼	
20 Jones & L pf	121⅜	121½	121¾	
200 Jordan Mot	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅜
400 Kan City So	82¾	82⅜	82⅜	82½
2000 *Kayser	86	85⅜	85⅜	86½
200 *Int P Int	53¾	53¼	53¼	53⅝
10 Kendall pf	92	92	92	
2300 Kelly Spring	17	16½	16⅞	16¾
400 Kelsey Wh	52	51½	51½	
9100 Kelsnator	15⅜	15	15	15¼
18100 Kennecott	84⅞	83¼	83⅞	85
300 Kinney	68⅜	68	68⅜	68⅞
80 Kinney pf	102⅜	101¼	101¼	
7100 Kolster	41⅞	39½	39½	41¾
200 Kraft Cheese	35	34⅝	34⅝	34½
1300 Kresge	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	50¼
100 Ksge D S	17	17	17	
1300 Kroger	91⅜	89¼	91	91
78 Kreuger	38¼	37½	37½	38¼
1900 Lago Oil	33½	31⅜	33	32⅜
2600 Laclede Gas	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	26⅞
600 Lee Rubber	19½	18½	19½	19
100 Leh Val pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
400 Lim Loco	53⅞	53¼	53¼	53⅜
200 Liquid-Car	78⅞	76⅞	78⅝	77
100 Link Belt	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	55
100 Loews Inc	63	62	62¼	62⅝
100 Loews Wwww	100¼	100¼	100¼	
1400 Loft Inc	9¾	9½	9¾	9⅝
100 Long Bell A	27½	27½	27½	
1300 Loose-W	67⅞	68¼	68½	68⅜
10 Loose-W 1pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	
700 Lou Gas & El	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
600 Lou G&E A	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
700 Ludlum Stl	77⅜	76½	76½	77⅜
4500 Mack Tr	105	102	103	103½
200 Macy	159¾	158½	158½	
200 Magma Cop	70	68¼	68¾	70
1800 Mallinson	27½	26	27¼	26¼
100 Man El Sup	28½	28½	28½	28⅜
500 Man Elv mg	34	33½	34	34
100 Maracaibo	16⅞	15	16⅞	
5400 Marland Oil	43¼	42	42¼	42½
4900 Marmon	81	76⅞	80	77
100 May Dpt St	84¼	84¼	84¼	84
200 Maytag	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
100 *Maytag 1pf	82½	82½	82½	83⅜
6400 Mex Seabd	51	48	49¼	50
2200 Miami Cop	45¼	44¼	44¼	45¼
2200 *Mid Cont	35½	34⅝	34⅝	35⅜
500 Mid States	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
300 Middl e St ct	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
2100 Middle States	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅜
10 Mill Electric	109½	109½	109½	
200 Min & StL	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25½
1700 Mo K&T	47	45⅝	45⅝	47
1000 Mo Pac	80¼	79⅝	80	80¾
300 Mo Pac rts	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Mohawk	71	71	71	70⅞
6000 Mont Ward	118⅜	115¾	117¼	116⅝
300 Moon Mot	6⅝	6	6¼	6
2400 Mother Lode	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¼
200 Motion Pic	38	37¼	37½	38
1000 Motometer A	19½	18	18	19⅜
900 Motor Prod	132	129½	130	130½
200 Mot Wheel	43	42¾	42¾	
1000 Munsing	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	54½
4800 Murry Body	72¼	69⅜	71¼	70
2400 Nash Mot	99¾	98½	98¾	99⅞
2800 Nat Acme	34	32⅞	32⅞	33⅝
300 Nat Bellas H	52⅞	52	52	
300 Nat Bisc	182⅞	182	182	183
9500 Nat Cash 1	124¾	121¾	123¼	124
2000 Nat Dairy	128	126¼	127⅜	127½
200 Nat Dpt Sto	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	33⅞
200 Nat Distil	46⅞	44⅜	45⅞	46
100 Nat Enam	53⅜	53¼	53¼	
100 Nat Lead	151⅜	151⅜	151⅜	
100 Nat Lead pf	140	140	140	140
10 Nat Ld pf B	118	118	118	118
1900 Nat Pw

STEEL TRADE OPERATING AT RECORD RATE

March Output Best in History—Railroad, Building, Barge Orders Heavy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The peak of the steel pace has evidently not yet been reached. Operations gain about a half of a per cent each week, despite the fact that the industry is even now working at full practical capacity.

The momentum of the first quarter will carry well into the second quarter, and there are already evidences of a very satisfactory third quarter of the year.

It had been expected that March steel ingot production figures would show a new high record for all time. This came to pass as indicated by the compilation of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and the figures were more spectacular than expected.

March production was 5,049,176 tons for Bessemer and open-hearth ingots alone, not including crucible, electric and other processes of steel which the institute no longer compiles monthly.

This was the first time that the five-million mark has been passed in any one month, and is the total which it was expected would not be reached until 1940, using the growth of consumption of the past as a guide to the future.

Record Operations

The daily production in March was 194,199 tons, comparing with 180,198 tons daily, the previous record for the steel industry and attained the month preceding. The industry was working at 103 per cent of what the institute regards as capacity. The annual rate in March was 60,395,898 tons a year.

Meanwhile the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation increased nearly 270,000 tons, which is a remarkable showing the same month that a new high production record was made. This implies that shipments were also of record proportions and hence incoming orders had a very high hurdle to leap over. There has been a steady gain in unfilled orders since November.

Freight car orders now total 45,000, and enough new inquiries have appeared to equal the total orders for all of last year, 51,000 cars. Hence by the end of the first four months of this year the car orders will have totaled those for all of 1928. The latest large freight car inquiry comes from the Baltimore & Ohio for 3000 cars. About 3000 more cars are also under inquiry.

Despite the many predictions that high money rates would slow up building, the contrary is the actual experience.

Heavy Structural Awards

Awards of fabricated structural steel week before last were 75,000 tons, following awards the preceding week of 85,000 tons, the best two weeks so far this year. There are pending 16 new projects of 1000 tons of steel or more each, six of which are for 5000 tons or more each. The largest involves 22,500 tons for the first of four sections of an elevated highway along the Hudson River at New York.

One of the interesting new projects at New York is a 65-story building for the financial district, which will possibly be the tallest building in the world and will undoubtedly contain thousands of tons of structural steel.

There may be a pause shortly in the purchasing of steel by the automobile companies, while some gauge is obtained of the public's buying power. If this proves strong, a secondary steel buying wave from this source may be expected in another month. A contract placed for 40 steel barges for movement out of Pittsburgh will involve 22,000 tons of steel plates. The purchasing of barges in the last 10 months has been the largest for any similar period in history.

Tin Plate Makers Active

Operations in the steel industry generally were raised during the last week by a higher pace among the makers of tin plate. They are gaited at 95 per cent of capacity, compared with 85 per cent a month ago. The increase represents a last minute rush to get tin plate to the can makers in time for can manufacture for the packing of the 1929 crops.

The second quarter buying movement in pig iron is evidently over, and prices are very strong except in Alabama, where the cut of $1 a ton still holds. Large quantities of Alabama iron are being shipped in all directions and for as much as 500 miles, competing strongly with more local irons.

Buffalo iron is the firmest it has been this year. Makers are holding to the same figure of $19 a ton for the base grade, and the price has been tested by sales into New England where $19.50 was paid for No. 2 X iron. The largest inquiry in the East involves 2000 tons for the New York Air Brake Company, Watertown, N. Y., for delivery in May and June and well into the third quarter of the year as well.

Nonferrous Metals Weak

Shipments of pig iron continue very heavy, and it is probable that the third quarter buying movement will see large tonnages placed. The present is the natural lull between the second and third quarter purchasing waves.

The inevitable break from soaring metal prices continued last week, sooner perhaps than many realized. The export price of copper was reduced from 24⅞c a pound to 19⅝c and the domestic price came down from 24c to 19¼c.

Lead has been reduced $12 a ton since the turn of the market, $7 of which came last week. Prices were stable the second half of the week at 7:15c a pound, New York, and 7c, East St. Louis. Buying was brisker at the close as consumers gained confidence.

Tin continually found new low levels. On Saturday Straits tin sold at 45¼c a pound, the lowest in many months and on the local metal exchange standard tin sold down to 44.45c. Until the last two weeks 48c had been the low point.

Zinc weakened somewhat but not to the extent of other metals. Prices are 6.65c to 6.80c, East St. Louis.

CENTRAL PUBLIC UTILITY CORP.

In connection with the recent purchase by the Central Public Service Corporation of the gas properties of the Southeastern Power & Light group and those of the Mobile Gas Company, announcement is made that the cost of the acquisition will be financed through a public security offering underwritten by a banking syndicate composed of Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc.; H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc.; Halsey Stuart & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; West & Co. and Albert E. Pierce & Co.

START CARNEGIE STEEL MILL

Wall Street learned today that improved conditions in the steel industry had led to an order for resumption of operations at the Carnegie Steel Company's 48-inch universal mill at Farrell, Pa. The plant, idle for two years, will shortly employ between 150 and 200 men. It is expected that repairs and readjustments incident to the reopening will take from 10 days to two weeks.

SOUTHERN SUGAR COMPANY

CHICAGO—Expenditure of $6,000,000 on the Southern Sugar Company's properties at Clewiston, Fla., has been announced by B. G. Dahlberg, president.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr Straus 5½s '43	109⅝	109¼
Alleghany Corp 5s'44	101⅜	101
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99½	99½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104¼	104¼
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	86½	86½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97¼	97¼
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95⅝	95⅝
Am Ice 5s	90⅝	90⅝
Am Nat 5½s '49	104	103½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	80	79¼
Am Smelting 5s '47	100¾	100¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T & T col 4s '29	99½	99⅝
Am T & T co 15s '46	103½	103¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103	102½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106⅛	105⅝
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104½	104½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98½	98½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	102⅝	102½
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104⅜	104¼
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	221	216
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	98	97¾
Ann Arbor 4s '95	72	71½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91	90⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91	90⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92⅜	92½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	112¼	112
Atch T&SF 4s '60	85⅜	85⅝
Atlanta Knox & C 5s	103	103
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	89	89
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101½
B&O 1st 4s '48	91⅞	91⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	97⅜	97¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅜	101
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101⅛	101⅛
B&O 1st 4s ct '48	102½	102½
B&O 5s series D	101½	101
B&O rfg 6s '95	108⅞	108¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104¼	104¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	105⅜	105¼
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	99¾	99¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101	101
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	102⅜	102⅜
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅜	104⅜
Boston&M 5s '67	95¼	94½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	67½	67
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '50	101½	101½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	94½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87⅛	87⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	86½	86
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	104	104
Buff R & P 4½s '57	89¾	88⅞
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	101	100
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	98	98
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101	100¼
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	93	91⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99¾	99¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	85¼	85
Can SS Ltd 6s	99½	99½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	100	100
Cen Pacific 3½s '29	99⅜	99⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100⅞	100⅜
Certainteed 5½s '48	72½	71⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	98⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98¾	98½
Ches & O 4½s A '93	93¼	92⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95¼	95¼
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	103⅜	103⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	82½	82
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	102	102
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	104¼	104¼
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	93½	92½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72¾	72¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91⅞	91½
Chi & Nw 3½s '87	76	76
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	94½	94½
Chi & Nw sf 5s '29	99¼	99¼
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	105	105
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	86¼	86¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94	93¾
Chi RI&P 4½s	90⅝	90½
Chi StP M&O 3½s	96¼	96¼
Chi Un Sta 4½sA '63	98	97¼
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	101	101
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	86	85¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	96
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	98½	98½
Clev CC&StL rgf 6s A '29	99¾	99¾
Clev Un Term 4½s	98	98
Colonial Oil 6s ct	106	105
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99¾	99½
Com Inv Trust 5½s	97	96
Com Inv Trust 6s	93	93
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	93	93
Com Inv Trust 5½s	96	96
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	69½	69½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅝	105
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	97½	97½
Crown Wll Pauer 6s	101	100¾
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	6	6
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	81¾	81¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	89½	89½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	101	101
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	90	90
Den Gas & Elec 5s sta	98	98
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89⅝	89
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '78	89	89
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	92	91
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	102
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Detrpit Un Ry 4½s '32	97	97
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	101¼	101
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	100¾	100¼
Duke-P Power 6s '66	105⅝	105⅜
Dul & I Range 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99	99
Erie 1st con 4s '96	82¾	82¾
Erie cv 4s A '53	81¾	81¾
Erie cv 4s B '53	81¾	81¾
Erie 5s '67	84¼	84¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	94¼	94½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	95	95
Fed Metal 7s '34	102	102
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	112	111¾
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33	98½	98½
Gen Cable 5½s	98½	98½
Gen Mob Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅝
Gen Pet 5s '40	100	100
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	109	109
Geo Car & Nor 5s '29	98	98
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅜	106⅛
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅜	93⅜
Gotham S Hos 6s	99	99
Goulud Coupler 6s '40	71	71
Great Northern 7s '36	109⅞	109½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	96⅛	96⅛
Hudson Coal 5s '62	76½	76½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	92	91½
Humble Oil 5s '57	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101	100⅞
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	97¾	97¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	97⅞	97¾
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	104	104
Ill Cen 6½s '36	107⅞	107⅞
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	94½	94½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	102½	102
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65	102	102
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91¼	91¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95¾	95½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	71½	71
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71½	70½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	67	66
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93	92¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	104½	104½
Int & Gt Nor 5s C	93¼	93¼
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	90	89¾
Int Paper 5s '55	95	93½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95½	93½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93¾	93⅛
Int T&T cv 4½s	120¼	119½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	41⅝	41⅝
James F&C 4s	88	88
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87¾	87¼
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	73	73
Ky Ind T 4½s sta	90	90
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101½	101½
Kreuger T 5s '59 rcts war	98¼	98¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101	101
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	102	102
Loew's Inc 6s '41	112¼	112
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98	98
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101⅝	101⅛
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105¼	104⅝
L&N 7s '30	101½	101⅜
L&N S M ncol 4s '52	101⅜	101⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	62¼	62¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90	89¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98½
Mill El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	98½	98½
Mill El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¼	100½
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99	98¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73½	73¼
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99½	99½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98¼	97⅝
Mo Pac 5s G '78	97⅝	97½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	93½	93½
Montana Power 5s A '43	101⅝	101
Montana Pow deb 5s	90	90
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	86¼	86¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	99⅜	99⅜
Namm 6s	102¼	102
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	95¼	94⅝
N E T T 5s '52	105¼	105¼
N I Pub Ser 5s A '52	93½	93⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	94½	94
N O T & M 5½s '54	101	101
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95⅞	95¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105½	105½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106	105⅞
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	76	76
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	89¾	89¾
N Y Chi & St L 4½s	94½	94½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	105½	105½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106	106
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101⅜	101⅜
N Y Edison 5s '44	102¾	102¾
N Y Edison rfg 5½s '41	113½	113¼
NY (GEL H&P pur m 4s '49	91½	91½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '47	80	80
NY NH&H 4½s	89¾	88¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104	104
NY NH&H 6s cv	120	120
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	80	80
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	73	73
NY & O El Lt & P 5s '30	98	98
NY Ry inc 6s '65	15¼	14⅜
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	43½	42⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¼	106⅛
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	81½	81½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	102¼	102¼
Norf & So rfg 5s A '61	84	84
Norf & W con 4s '96	89¾	89¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	69¼	69
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100	100
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101⅜	100¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	63¾	63¾
Nor Pac 4s reg	85⅜	85⅜
Noh Pac pr in 4s '97	99½	99
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	88	88
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	97	97
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	102⅜	102⅜
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111½	111½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98⅝	98⅝
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	86½	86½
Otis Steel 6s '41	100⅝	100½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	101¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅞	100⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102⅞	102⅞
Paco coll 5s	94¼	94¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	108⅞	107⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97	97
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98⅝	98½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	79⅞	79⅜
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	93	92
Penn R R 4¾s	98⅝	98¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99⅞	99½
Penn R R 6s '64	102	102
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108⅛	108
Penn R R col 7s '30	101½	101⅛
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106¼	106¼
Pere Marq 5s '56	102	102
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	93¼	91¾
Phil Balt & Wash A '74	93	93
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98½	98⅛
Phil Co 5s '67	98	97¾
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	90	89½
Phil & Read 6s wi	100⅛	100
Pierce Oil deb 8s '31	106	106
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	106⅜	106¾
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	101	101
Post Tel Cab 5s	94	93½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	95½	95
Pure Oil 4½s '37	98	97⅝
Purity Bkking 5s '48	92⅝	92⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97	95½	95¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	97¼	97¼
Remington Rand 5½s ww	93½	93¼
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102	102
Rutland con 4½s '41	87	87
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99½	99
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94⅜	94¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	85½	85⅜
St L & S F 4½s '78	85⅜	85½
St L & S F 5s B '50	100⅜	100½
St L & S F gen 6s '31	98	101
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	90	90
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	58	58
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	48⅞	48¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	78	78
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95	95
Shell Union 5s '47	97	97
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	98½	98½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	97	96¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98⅝	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100¾	100
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '27	101⅞	101½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	97
Skeily Oil 5½s '39	93¾	93¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102	102
So & No Ala RR 5s '63	105½	105½
So Pacific col 4s '49	89	88
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99½	99½
So Pacific rfg 4s '50	91	91
So Pac 4½s '68	95	95
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	96	96
So Ry gen 4s '56	87⅛	86⅞
So Ry con 5s '94	107⅝	107⅜
So Ry gen 6s '56	113⅝	113¼
So Rv gen 6½s '56	120	120
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	98	97½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	92⅞	92⅞
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	105⅝	105⅝
Tenn Copper 6s '25 B	101	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105	105
Ter RR A StL 5s	102⅜	100
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99¼	99⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	58¼	58¼
Tol & O Cen 1st 5s '35	99½	99½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	99	98¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	103
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	50½	50½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87⅝	87¼
Union Pacific 4½s '68	97⅜	97⅜
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	98	98
US Rubber 5s '47	91¼	90½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98½	98½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108⅜	108⅜
Util L & Pow 5½s	92⅞	92⅝
Va Ry 5s '62	102⅞	102
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98¼	98¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	91	91
Wabash 4½s '78	87¼	87
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102	102
Wabash 5s B '76	97¼	97
Wabash 2d 5s '39	99⅝	99½
Walworth 6s '45	89	88¼
Walworth 6½s '35	97½	97½
Warner Quinlan 6s	99	99
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101⅝	101¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102⅝	102⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	86½	86½
West Va C & C 6s '50	26½	26½
Western Electric 5s '44	102¼	102¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	78¾	78¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	98¾	98¼
Western Un 5s '51	101⅛	101⅛
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	84⅝	84⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	99⅝	98½
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	102⅜	101⅞
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	49	48
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	49	47
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	68	68
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102	101½
Youngstown Sh	100⅝	100⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101⅞	101⅝
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	102¼	101½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Last	Open	High	Low	Apr 15	Apr 13
1st 4¼s '47	99.7	99.10	99.7	99.10	99.6	
1st 4¼s rr	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4		
4th 4¼s '38	99.16	99.18	99.18	99.16	99.15	
4th 4¼s Tr	99.12	99.12	99.12	99.12		
2d 4s '42	97.28	97.28	97.28	97.28	97.20	
1st 4s '32	97.20	97.26	97.26	97.20	97.18	
US 3¼s '46	101.13	101.28	101.13	101.28	100.28	
US 4s '44	104.10	104.26	104.10	104.24	104.06	
US 4¼s '52	108.26	108.26	108.24	108.24	108.20	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Adriatic El 7s	97¼	95⅝
Akershus 6s	86½	86⅜
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	90	90
Antioquia 7s B '45	82½	82⅛
Antioquia 7s C	93	93
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	95⅜	95⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99⅝	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅝	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅞	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅝	100
Australia 4½s '57	86¼	86¼
Australia 5s '55	95¼	94⅝
Australia 5s '57	95¼	95
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103	103
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91¼	91¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100	99⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104⅜	104⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107¼	107⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105	104⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '46	114⅜	114½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	111¼	111¼
Berlin 6s	90	90
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	92	91¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	90	88½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	102¾	102¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100½	100
Bolivia 7s ct	88½	88¼
Brazil 6½s '26	95¼	94½
Brazil 6½s '27	95¼	94½
Brazil 7s	98	97½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	80	79¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	92	91¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101½	101¼
Bulgaria 7½s	87¾	87¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	95½	95½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	97½	97½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103	102⅞
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	98¼	98¼
Chile '62 ct	93⅝	93½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61 ct	91⅝	91⅜
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97¾	97⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	97¼	97¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93⅝	92⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93¼	92¾
Chile Jan '61	94	93½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101
Chile Sept '61	93½	92¾
Christiania (City) 6s '54	99	99
Columbia 6s Jan	88	87⅞
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	95	95
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	91	91
Colombia 6s Oct	87¾	87¼
Copn'h (City) 4½s '53	87½	87¼
Copn'h (City) 5s '52	94⅛	94⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	101	101
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	94	94
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅜	100
Cundi 6½s	85	84¾
Czech Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109½	109½
Denmark 4½s	87¾	87½
Denmark 5½s '55	97¾	97½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109⅞	109⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103⅞	103¾
Deutscche Bk 6s ctfs '32	96⅞	96¾
Denmark 5½s	100½	100
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	93½	93½
Dresden 7s '45	100	100
Dutch E I 6s '47	103	103
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Estonia 7s	84½	84½
Est R R Cc 7s '64	103	102⅝
Finland 5½s '58	87½	87½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	87½	87½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105	105
French Nat SS 7s '49	102	102
French (Rep) 7s '49	107½	107½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112	111½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90	89⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84⅞	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	98	98
Germ G E 6s '48	91	90¾
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	111½	110⅞
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	99	99
Germ G E 7s '45	102	102
Graz 8s '54	100	100
Greek 7s '64	98¼	98
Greek 6s '68	83	83
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98½	98
Hamburg 6s '46	93½	93½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100⅜	100
Hungary Mun 7s '46	88½	88½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93⅞	93¾
Irish Free State 5s '60	95¾	95¾
Iseder 6s ct	85½	85½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '47	95	95
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94	94
Ntalian Pub Util 7s '52	92⅝	92½
Italy (King) 7s '31	96⅜	96½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98¾	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93	93
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101¼	100¾
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	98¾	98¾
Lomb El 7s ww	98	98
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100⅛	100
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100
Medal 6½s	83¾	84⅜
Minas 6½s	93	93
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 x-w	86	86
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89	89
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	104	104
New So Wales 5s '57	92	91⅝
New So Wales5s '58	92¼	92¼
Mex 4s large A '10	18	18
Nor Germ Ll 6s	92	91⅞
Norway (King) 5s '65	93¼	93¼
Norway 5½s '65	100	99⅝
Norway (

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

THREE CLUBS ARE REBUILT

Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia Have Worked Hard to Acquire More Power

With three of the four 1928 second division finishers in the National League reconstructed, baseball followers can expect a tighter National League race than last season. The four weakest teams of 1928, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia, will not be easy for any of the four strongest and, as it should be, Philadelphia, last place finisher of a year ago, is the most improved of the four, and Cincinnati ending in fifth place, is the least improved.

On paper, Cincinnati or Brooklyn have teams of unquestioned power, and either one of them may surprise one of the four favorites and force them out of the first division. Brooklyn depends upon a powerful pitching staff, while Cincinnati relies chiefly upon its defense in the field with good balance in other departments. But for the loss of Thevenow, star shortstop secured from the Cardinals, even better predictions than are now going the rounds might be made for the Phillies as the Thevenow-Thompson combination around second base was expected to be as good as any in the league, defensively, and well up offensively. However, Thevenow will not get into action until probably in June. Boston's deal with Chicago lost it a great star at second base but the team is much better balanced this year. Emil E. Fuchs will try his hand at piloting a ball club for the first time but fans are assured that most of the plays will be conducted by John J. Evers, assistant manager.

Why are the Phillies rated the most improved? Chiefly because of the fact that their host of young players of a year ago, all of them promising, have developed well. Hurst at first base, Thompson at second, and Whitney at third will make up a sparkling infield when Thevenow gets back. Friberg is not the player that Thevenow is at shortstop, but he is steady and a good hitter, and he will fill the shortstop vacancy temporarily. Friberg was being trained to take over some of the pitching and was doing well at it when Thevenow's absence caused his recall to the infield. Leach has gone from the outfield to the Giants, but in his place will be a star of just as great proportions, Frank J. O'Doul. His hitting is considered by many to be stronger than that of Leach. Fred C. Williams will occupy his usual outfield post with Charles H. Klein apparently clinching the other position. Klein batted .360 last year in 64 games. With Lerian and Davis behind the bat, both comparatively young players, the Phillies will present an almost complete youthful aspect. Of the players named, Williams is the only outstanding veteran.

Pitching Promising but Uncertain

The box maintains the youthful atmosphere with Willoughby and Benge the main dependables. Luther Roy has had plenty of major-league experience with Cleveland and Washington in the American League and Chicago in the National. Pruett and Ferguson should have a good year. As for the rest of the staff it is uncertain. McGraw, Miller, Sweetland, Decatur and a number of young stars can make or break the club. Baecht is back from the minors and may do well. But it is all figuring on the uncertainty. Should the pitchers have a good year as a whole, it would not be too much to predict that the Phillies are good for at least two places higher than last year, maybe three. The reserves need strengthening, particularly in the infield, so that is another element of uncertainty entering into the Philadelphia figuring.

The loss of Hornsby is not as keenly felt by the Boston Braves as might be imagined. A team with several weak places and particularly powerful in one position is not as strong as a club with all places occupied by players of, say, ordinary ability. That is the difference between the Braves of 1928 and 1929. Maguire is not the player that Hornsby is but he will fill second base well enough. Leggett will bolster the catching, while Jones, Siebold and Bruce Cunningham will give the pitching staff a stronger outlook. These are the players that came to the Braves from the Cubs for Hornsby.

The usual uncertainty about the Braves showing progress is still up for consideration. It is the pitching. In this department, unless some of the newcomers show unusual ability, the Braves will be weak. And a club without at least good pitching, cannot expect to get anywhere. Jones should help give the team some better pitching and the brilliant pitching of Brandt this spring may mean that he is ready for a good season. Brandt, last year, pitched consistently. Greenfield has the ability but not the stability. If he approaches anything like his 1927 form he will be a useful cog in the Braves' machine but he cannot be depended upon. John Cooney is not ready for a regular turn and will be used temporarily for relief duty. B. C. Cantwell and Walter Clarkson are young pitchers obtained from the Giants, last year, who may turn in fine performances this season while Arthur Delaney is certain to. Robert Smith can be relied on to win some games and if in good form he will win many. Much depends upon the showing of the others, G. V. Leaverett, G. A. Peery, Harry Siebold, Elmer Hearn, Cunningham and Henry Wertz.

Better Balanced Infield

In the infield, the Braves should have a faster working combination and as a combination better all around than last year. Hornsby's individual brilliance was of less importance to the Braves than the more evenly balanced group of players, Fred E. Maguire at second, Maranville or Farrell at shortstop, and Dugan or Lester R. Bell at third. R. B. James from Omaha, has been giving a good account of himself in the infield. At first will be Sisler. Thus, the Braves will be smoother working in the first line defense with stronger infield reserves, although the hitting of Hornsby will naturally be missed somewhat. In the outfield the regular trio will probably be Richbourg, Harper and either Mueller or B. E. Clark Jr. Clark showed unusual promise last season and may develop into a regular. Jack Smith, and the two Moores, Albert and Edward, are in reserve. The best-appearing catching staff the Braves have had in years is made up of James W. Taylor, Spohrere, Leggett, T. Patrick Collins, from the Yankees, and two recruits who will probably be sent back to the minors. All in all, the Braves are an uncertain quantity, although not so uncertain as they were at the start of the 1928 season. They should be good for at least one place better than last year.

More has been heard about Brooklyn's pitching staff. Upon this Manager Wilbert Robinson is placing utmost confidence. From Vance he can be almost sure to get as good as the best pitching in the league and from McWeeny, Elliott, Clark, and Ehrhardt, his stars of last year, he can be certain of consistently good pitching. If N. W. Ballou, C. E. Dudley, Louis L. Koupal, William A. Moore, R. E. Moss and James A Richardson show slightly more than ordinary ability, the hopes of the Brooklyn fans for the first division will be raised. The club has a heavy hitting outfield comprised of John H. Frederick, from Memphis, Herman, and Bressler as regulars with the possibility of Nicholas Cullop taking Bressler's place, and it has power behind the bat, offensively and defensively with De Berry, Gooch, Henline and a younger star, Alfonso Lopez. The chief uncertainty is in the infield Bissonette at first base is one of the strongest hitters in the circuit; Flowers can be depended upon at second; Glenn Wright, secured from Pittsburgh, is a vetegan of ability, while the shifting of Hendrick, from the outfield to third base, has apparently been a success. The only concern that Manager Robinson has at this time is whether all his regulars will be available at the season's opener. Wright and Flowers have both been out but they seem to be ready. For years Robinson has been trying to give his club a hitting punch to support his brilliant pitching. In the last two years he has secured such hitters as Bisonette, Bressler and Wright, and his shifting of Herman to the outfield and Hendrick to the infield has enabled him to keep two other powerful hitters in the lineup. Now it looks as though he had found another hitter of ability in Frederick. To Brooklyn is assigned the possibility of being the "big surprise" of the circuit.

Cry Is "Watch the Reds!"

Of Cincinnati less has been heard than of any other team in the league. That is because it has engaged in little trading and apparently has done very little in the way of reconstruction. Cincinnati's poor start last year was responsible for its finishing in the second division and this year Manager John C. Hendricks is depending upon his regulars to push the club nearer the top. His pitching staff, composed of Rixey, Donohue, Kolp, May, Luque, Lucas, with a number of promising newcomers, is as good as any in the league when it is going at top form. But the question is, "Will it be at its best this season?" In the infield Critz at second and Ford at shortstop set up a new major-league record in double-plays last year. Critz may not be able to get into the game on opening day and neither will Joseph Stripp be at his place at third base. Pittenger is playing such a good game at second in the absence of Critz that he may take away Dressen's place at third base. With George L. Kelly at first base, the Reds are well fixed in the infield. Pipp will understudy Kelly. The reserves are nearly as strong as the regular line.

Picking the outfield is not as easy with a large amount of fine material. The regulars of last season, Purdy, Allen, and Walker, although generally favored to start the season, will be pushed all the time by Zitzman and Callaghan, and with several other prospects it looks as though the positions will be in a constant shakeup until Manager Hendricks finds the ones rightly suited for the places. Behind the bat Picinich is expected to do most of the work with Hugh McMullen, Leo Dixon from Baltimore, and C. L. Sukeforth as alternates. The outlook for the Reds is very good with unquestioned power in the box in regulars and reserves, strong on the defense in all departments, and average on the offense. In reserves the club is well fortified giving a well-balanced aspect. The inference is "watch the Reds!"

Woman Sets Up World Record Against Men

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London

THE first woman to set up a world's record in open competition against men is Miss M. E. Foster, formerly a sculptress but now a poultry farmer, who, on Saturday, fired seven consecutive shots into a bull's-eye at each of the Bisley ranges—200, 500, and 600 yards—during a contest organized by the South London Rifle Club. The feat stands as a record for all time.

Beginning last year, the National Rifle Association, anxious to prevent the monotony of the marksmen returning frequent "possibles" at these distances, decided to reduce the diameter of the bull's-eye to five inches. The alteration had the desired effect. In outstanding competition, fired over the short ranges since the change—the shoot for the King's bronze medal last July—Lieutenant Burke, a Canadian crack shot, registered 102 out of a maximum 105, but until Miss Foster's amazing performance the "possible" eluded the riflemen of many nationalities who have attempted to secure it. In Saturday's shoot no competitor got nearer to Miss Foster than G. W. Downs, former bronze medalist, who scored 101.

DARTMOUTH SPRINGS A BIG SURPRISE ON ELIS

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dartmouth	2	1	.667
Princeton	1	1	.500
Pennsylvania	0	0	.000
Cornell	0	0	.000
Columbia	0	0	.000
Yale	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Dartmouth's baseball nine sprung a big surprise on the Yale team, Saturday, by defeating the highly favored Elis, 5 to 2, in a game which gave the Green the leadership in the informal championship race of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. G. E. Hollstrom '30 pitched in mid-season form, and allowed the Yale team only five hits and struck out six men. He pitched himself out of several difficult places in which the fielders precipitated him. The Green got away to a three-run lead in the first inning on three hits and a base on balls. The relief pitching of W. B. Thompson '30 of Yale, was a feature. He held the Green scoreless in the last five innings. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	4
Yale	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	2

Batteries—Hollstrom and McDonough; Miller, Thompson and Hoben. Losing pitcher—Miller. Umpires—Kelleher and Conroy. Time—2h. 15m.

NEW YORK ELECTS MEYERS

NEW YORK—Siegfried Meyers '30 has been elected captain of the New York University swimming team for 1930. He is a veteran and was the high-point scorer on the Violet aquatic team this last season.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Ohio State 103, Ohio Wesleyan 28.
Virginia 63½, Virginia P. I. 37, Maryland 25½.
N. C. State 66½, Virginia M. I. 58½.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Norwich 13, National Lancers 3.

Miss Wills to Lead Official U. S. Team

Misses Cross and Morrill to Team With Champion in Overseas Invasion

NEW YORK (AP)—Besides defending her titles as women's tennis champion of France and England, Miss Helen N. Wills, who sails Wednesday on the Aquitania, will lead an official United States team against picked representatives of Holland, France and Germany.

The team matches will be played along Davis Cup lines with two singles the first day, a doubles contest the second day and two singles the third day. With the annual Wightman Cup encounter between England and the United States to take place at Forest Hills, Aug 9 and 10, the American girl stars face an imposing program of international team activity in which they will try conclusions with four European nations.

Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco and Miss Marjorie Morrill of Dedham, Mass., who will team with "Queen Helen" in the foreign invasion, are to sail a week later on the Berengaria and join her in Paris. All three have arranged to practice on shipboard, and Miss Wills, who will be accompanied by her mother, will try her shots daily on the dirt courts of one of the Paris clubs on her arrival as the entire schedule calls for dirt play with the exception of the final event, the British championships on the Wimbledon turf.

In the French and English title tournaments, Miss Wills, Miss Cross and Miss Morrill, the country's first, third and sixth ranking players, will be entered in singles and in mixed doubles with United States men players if available. Miss Wills and Miss Cross also will constitute America's strongest entry in the women's doubles division, the California stars having been practicing all winter as a doubles team.

Miss Morrill probably will enter the women's doubles of both championships with an American not yet determined.

The playing schedule opens immediately after Miss Wills' expected presentation at the British court, May 9 or 10, with a team match against Holland at The Hague, May 11, 12 and 13. Then will follow a match against France at Paris, May 17, 18 and 19; the French championships at Paris, May 20 to 31; a team match against Germany at Berlin, June 7, 8 and 9, and the English championships at Wimbledon, June 24 to July 6.

NEW MARKS IN ATLANTA MEET

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Many new Georgia School of Technology relay records were established here Saturday afternoon. G. W. Nesom of Louisiana State University set a new mark for the shot put of 46ft. 11⅝in. Indiana University broke its former record in the distance medley relay in the time of 10m. 24 3-5s. and P. M. Beard of Alabama Polytechnic Institute set new hurdles record.

The former shot put record of 44ft. 9⅝in., was held by Nelson of Iowa. Indiana's former time for the medley was 10m. 55s. Indiana and Michigan Normal had the medley event to themselves as a dual race.

Records continued to fall when Beard of Auburn raced to the front at the finish in the 120-yard hurdles in the new mark of 14 4-5s., bettering the former time of Roy, Tulane, which was 15s. Gordon of Indiana won the 100-yard dash in 10s. which equaled the record, which has been held jointly by Berryman, Centre; Chandler, Clemson, and Cumming, Virginia.

Two more records were added to the fast-swelling total of new marks when University of Florida runners captured the mile collegiate relay in 3m. 25 5-10s. and Eubanks of Oglethorp University topped his own high jump mark with a leap of 6ft. ½in.

The former mark in the mile relay was 3m. 52 1-5s., held by Mississippi A. & M. Eubanks's previous jump mark was 5ft. 11⅝in.

VOIGT WINS NORTH AND SOUTH TITLE

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Playing the super-fine braud of golf that brought him through a stellar field of the international golfers to the final 36-hole match, George J. Voigt of New York Saturday won the twenty-ninth annual men's North and South golf championship, defeating W. C. Fownes Jr., of Pittsburgh, for the title, 9 and 8.

It was the third consecutive title for Voigt. In his match with Fownes Saturday the metropolitan star covered the first 18 holes in 72 strokes to stand 4 up. Going out again he ran his lead up to 8 holes on the first 9 and then holed a birdie 3 on the tenth to take the match.

Fownes, winner of the United States amateur championship in 1919, did not display as steady a game Saturday as he did in other matches of the tournament, muffing numerous shots.

PUBLIC GOLF IN NEW ENGLAND

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Springfield Saturday applied for admission into the New England Public Golf Association, at the annual meeting of that body held here. As soon as a public links club can be formed here this city will be given membership, applied for by F. J. Maloney, former Holy Cross baseball player. July 15 was set as the date for the annual New England tournament, which will be held at Springfield if a suitable private course can be secured. Dr. T. C. McSheehy of Worcester, founder of the association, was re-elected president. Boston, Worcester, Hartford, Bridgeport and Stamford were represented.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

SATURDAY

New York (N) 10, Baltimore 0.
Chicago (A) 7, Indianapolis 5.
Chicago (N) 5, Kansas City 0.
Pittsburgh (N) 2, Memphis 1.
Detroit (A) 6, Toronto 5.
Philadelphia (A) 11, Philadelphia (N) 6.
St. Louis (N) 2, St. Louis (A) 1.

SUNDAY

Boston (N) 4, Boston (A) 0.
Newark 6, Philadelphia (A) 2.
New York (N) 2, Washington (A) 1 (10 innings).
Baltimore 4, Philadelphia (N) 2.
Brooklyn (N) 7, New York (A) 1.
Chicago (N) 3, Kansas City 0.
Detroit (A) 10, Toronto 3.

PRINCETON ELECTS DOUBLEDAY

PRINCETON, N. J.—James M. Doubleday of New York has been elected president of the Princeton University Polo Association. All three of next year's undergraduate officers of the association live in New York and are members of the junior class. The other officers are William M. Duryea, vice-president, and Arthur Knox Jr., secretary-treasurer.

NEW RECORD FOR MISS HOFFMAN

SCRANTON, Pa. (AP)—Miss Margaret Hoffman of Kingston broke another swimming record at Weston Field Saturday night when she clipped 9⅘s. off the former record for the 440-yard breast-stroke held by Miss Agnes Geraghty. Miss Hoffman, who recently broke the 220-yard record at Atlantic City, made the distance in 6m. 55⅘s.

CALIFORNIA'S OARSMEN WIN

Capture Varsity Race From Washington by Five and a Half Lengths

By the Associated Press

OAKLAND, Calif.—Pulling far ahead of their northern rivals with a terrific pace, the world champion University of California crew decisively defeated the University of Washington eight by five and one-half lengths in their annual three-mile race on the estuary here Saturday.

The Bear crew, including seven of the nine veterans that swept to 10 consecutive victories and the Olympic championship last year, defeated the northerners in a surprisingly easy manner. They went into the lead at the start with a powerful sprint and continued to pull ahead for the remainder of the race.

At the halfway mark they led by two and a half lengths. About a mile from the finish the Bears had increased the lead to four lengths. Two hundred yards from the end they were four and a half lengths ahead and this advantage was increased to five and a half with a great driving finish.

The official time was 15m. 14s. which is five seconds slower than the course record that was set by Washington in 1923. The varsity race was the third on the regatta program.

Honors in the first two races were even, with the freshmen sweeping across the finish line 10 feet ahead of their northern rivals and the Huskies coming from behind in the junior varsity race to trounce the Bears.

The official time for the California freshmen in their two-mile race was 10m. 37 1-5s., which is 14 4-5s. slower than the 10m. 23s. mark set by Washington in 1925.

The Huskies Jayvees rowed their three miles in 15m. 45s., officially smashing the mark of 16m. 26 2-5s. set by Washington in 1926.

The races were watched by a crowd of approximately 50,000.

Illinois and the Purdue Nines Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Purdue University's baseball nine, runnerup for the "Big Ten" title last season, defeated Northwestern University here Saturday afternoon, 7 to 4, to start the 1929 Conference season victoriously. Northwestern's errors in judgment, which could not be scored, were responsible for part of Purdue's scoring, while the Old Gold and Black turned in a great fielding performance to turn back the Purple when they seemed certain to score. K. G. Kugler '30, Old Gold and Black catcher, had a gala day at the bat, securing three hits in four trips to the plate, while Milton Mills '31, third baseman was close behind with three singles in five trips. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Purdue	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	x	7	11	1
Northwestern	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	12	2

Batteries—McReynolds, Schupp and Kugler; Heideman and Rojan.

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Baseball teams from the University of Illinois and the University of Iowa opened their 1929 "Big Ten" campaign here Saturday afternoon with Illinois winning 3 to 1 in 10 innings.

F. F. Twogood '29, star Iowa left-hander, let the Illini batters down with two hits in the first nine innings, but an error by W. A. Glasgow '30, gave the visitors the run which tied the score in the sixth inning. Three hits, including a double by J. L. Lymperopoulos '30, combined with two bases on balls gave the Illini the winning runs in the tenth stanza.

D. H. Andrews '29 was in the box for Illinois and he let Iowa down with five hits while striking out four men. Twogood struck out nine, but allowed seven bases on balls. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3	5	3	
Iowa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	5	2	

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	14	6	.700
Mission	11	7	.611
San Francisco	11	9	.550
Portland	9	8	.529
Oakland	10	10	.500
Sacramento	10	11	.476
Hollywood	5	11	.312
Seattle	5	13	.278

RESULTS SATURDAY

Oakland 12, Los Angeles 11.
San Francisco 16, Sacramento 7.
Hollywood at Portland (rain).
Mission at Seattle (wet grounds).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Los Angeles 6, Oakland 5.
Los Angeles 5, Oakland 4.
San Francisco 13, Sacramento 6.
San Francisco 5, Sacramento 3.
Missions 7, Seattle 2.
Hollywood at Portland (rain).

NATIONAL OPENING DAY UMPIRES

NEW YORK (AP)—Announcing that three umpires would officiate at all National League games, President John A. Heydler made his assignments for the opening contests Tuesday. The president's edict sent Charles Rigler, Robert Hart and A. D. Stark to Boston; W. J. McCormick, C. H. Pfirman and John Rearden to Philadelphia; E. C. Quigley, C. B. Moran and P. J. McLaughlin to Cincinnati, and W. J. Klem, Louis Jorda and G. M. Magerkurth to Chicago. Two umpires, new to the National League, will make their first appearance in the opening games, Magerkurth, promoted from the Pacific Coast League, and McLaughlin, up from the Southern Association.

GREENLEAF DEFEATS CHAMPION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—E. Ralph Greenleaf, former title holder, defeated Frank J. Taberski, the present title holder, in their exhibition pocket-billiard match here Saturday by winning seven of the 12 blocks played. He also led in total points with 1205 to 1081. He won both of the blocks played Saturday, taking the afternoon one, 125 to 100, and the evening one, 125 to 86. Greenleaf had the high run of the day, a 68.

PITT REGAINS TITLE

NEW YORK—Steddiford Pitt, veteran fencer of the New York Athletic Club, regained the title he lost in 1924 when he defeated Frank H. Goodfellow in a fence-off for the club épée championship Saturday. Goodfellow and Pitt were tied, each with three victories and two defeats, at the end of the round robin competition, and the fence-off was necessary to decide the championship.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

St. John's 4, West Point 3.
Maryland 11, Cornell 1.
Annapolis 11, Lehigh 1.
Princeton 5, New York 5.
Union 9, Harvard 1.
Boston L. C. 8, Springfield 2.
C. C. N. Y. 2, New York L. C. 0.
Johns Hopkins 4, Pennsylvania 0.
Rutgers 2, Stevens 1.
Yale 12, Swarthmore 5.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Columbia 4, Princeton 2.
Annapolis 5, Franklin & Marshall 2.
Cornell 9, Ohio State 0.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Pennsylvania 13½, Green Valley 4½.
Ohio State 13½, Kenyon 4½.

Sheffield Looks a Certain Winner

Leads Runnerup in First Division of English Football League by Six Points

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—If Saturday's results in the English Association Football League did not definitely settle any of the burning questions regarding promotion and relegation, they did at least make it appear as near a certainty as possible that Sheffield Wednesday would be the top team in the first division and Cardiff City the bottom one when the final standings are made up at the end of the season.

Wednesday's unexpectedly wholehearted victory over West Ham United by six goals to 0 gives it a total of 51 points, with three matches still to play. Leicester City, the runnerup, has 45 points and the same number of fixtures unfulfilled. This means for the pair to change places, Sheffield must lose all its remaining engagements while the Leicester men win all of theirs—a combination of events not at all probable.

Aston Villa Still In

Aston Villa indeed must be reckoned as having slightly brighter prospects than Leicester of springing a last minute surprise, for, although it is also six points behind the leader, it has four contests still to decide. Sunderland, fourth with 45, and Derby County, fifth, with 44 can not possibly reach the top. They are still running for second place, however, and the same may be said about the sixth team, Liverpool, which has 40 points and four matches outstanding in its program against Sunderland and Derby with three each.

Only if Bury, the last team but one, strikes a sustained losing streak in the four games it still has to play, can Cardiff City hope to avoid the bottom place and consequently relegation to the second division at the end of the season. And Bury's failure will not bring Cardiff any relief unless the Welshmen win their two matches.

Portsmouth Does Well

The Portsmouth team which has achieved its ambition in reaching the cup final for the first time—it will oppose Bolton Wanderers at Wembley, April 27—seems to have shaken itself clear of the "relegation zone." It gained another win Saturday and now lies above Burnley and Bury, 33 points to the former's 31 and to the latter's 30. Since it delighted its followers by reaching the cup final, Portsmouth has relieved its fallen fortunes in the league by three successive victories.

It looks very much as if the places of the clubs which go down will be taken by Middlesbrough and Grimsby Town, which are running neck-and-neck at the top of the second division with 49 points apiece. They will not worry a great deal about which heads the final standing so long as they are not passed by Notts County, Southampton, Stoke City or Bradford, the four clubs which are within striking distance. Of the four, only Notts with 47 and Southampton with 44 have any real hope of giving an unexpected twist to events before the campaign ends. Stoke has 43, which might increase to 49 by winning its three remaining matches. Bradford has 42 and it might raise it to 50. Chelsea, long time the leader in the race, has 42, but also has a game less than Bradford still to play. Not one of the last nine on the list can regard itself as safe for the bottom two places which are at present being tenanted by Port Vale with 31 and Clapton Orient with 30.

Northampton Leads

The situation in the third division continues to puzzle, specially the southern section, in which Northampton Town leads with 49 points and Queen's Park Rangers and Luton Town follow one point behind with Charlton Athletic the same distance behind them and Fulham and Crystal Palace the same distance behind Charlton. Watford follows with 45, Plymouth Argyle with 44 and even this pair has not absolutely given up hope.

In the northern section, Stockport, with 56 points, leads Bradford City by one point, Wrexham by 4 and Doncaster Rovers by 8. In the third division the leader only in each section is promoted to second division at the end of the season and the least successful clubs have to seek re-election.

The Scottish League has been won by Glasgow Rangers and interest centers now in the battle between Celtic and Motherwell for second place. Each has 47 points and so leads Heart of Midlothian by one point. At the other end, Raith Rovers with 20 points appear bound for the second division which is headed by Dundee United with Greenock Morton second.

NEWMAN MAKES TWO BILLIARDS "RECORDS"

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Thomas Newman, fighting an uphill battle last week against the reigning champion, Joseph Davis, in the final of the English professional pocket billiards championship, made two extraordinary "records"—first, by failing to score anything at all in one section and second, by scoring more in one session than anybody has ever done before.

This match at 18,000 points lasts a fortnight and on Saturday evening, the end of the first week, scores were Davis 9000, Newman 8818. The position is satisfactory from Newman's viewpoint, for at times he is between 2000 and 3000 behind. His quick recovery is mainly due to the extraordinary feat mentioned of scoring 1768 in a single session. The professional championship lost much interest in recent years by the failure to bring into action all the stars.

Always some missing man is considered capable of beating the winner, and this year he is once again William Smith, former titleholder, who recently set forth on an overseas tour after making the world's highest run, reeling off enormous breaks, one after another, generally consolidating the widely held opinion that there has never been a billiards player comparable to him. His absence naturally robs the championship of its full significance.

KREMS WINS BOWLING TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Edward Krems again is champion of the Chicago All-Star Individual Bowling League, a 10-man match game outfit which includes most of the famous bowlers of this city. Krems won 14 matches and lost four, capturing a prize of $400. He averaged 217 for the season and had a high game of 289. Their matches were decided by the best six of 11 games and then played twice around. Dominick Devito and Harry Marino divided second and third places, $250 each, on 11 matches won and seven lost.

COMPSTON PLAYING WELL

LONDON (AP)—A. E. W. Compston, with two great rounds of golf in which he scored 71 and 67, led a field of British Ryder Cup players Saturday in their last public exhibition before George Duncan's team meets that of Walter C. Hagen, now on the way to England from the United States. Compston's 71 tied the course record at Coulsdon court, near Purley, and his later 67 set a new mark.

SCOTLAND WINS FROM ENGLAND

Takes the International Soccer Title for the Seventh Time Since War

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Scotland	3	0	0	12	5	6
England	2	0	1	5	4	4
Wales	0	1	2	6	9	1
Ireland	0	1	2	6	11	1

By Wireless

GLASGOW—A very unusual and distinctly fortuitous sort of goal scored direct from a corner-kick in the last minute of an exciting but not particularly clever game, here, Saturday, gave Scotland a victory over England by the narrowest possible margin in the last international association football match of the season and put the winners at the head of the standing for the seventh time since the war.

Though the score was so close as 1 to 0, the Scotsmen were incontestably the better team, merit being added to their success by the fact that they played the whole second half without the services of one of their ablest forwards, Alexander Jackson.

The vast majority of the huge crowd of 120,000 was naturally exceedingly delighted at the way the events worked out at the end and one will be a long time forgetting the shout that went up, accompanied by a cloud of "bonnets," newspapers, programs and sticks when Alexander Cheyne's shot from the corner flag in the last kick of the game was seen to curl away from the opposing goalkeeper's reach into the far end of the net. Credit for this wind-aided goal belongs exclusively to Cheyne, a lad brought into the side through the inability of one of the original selections to turn out. A couple of minutes from the finish he fired in a hard shot which the custodian diverted behind the posts. Cheyne took the kick attendant upon this maneuver and, making a careful allowance for a strong breeze, put across a high pass to his team mates clustered expectantly in front of the goal. They did not have to take a hand in the proceedings, however, as J. Hacking, infallible up to this point, punched vigorously where the ball was before the wind suddenly swerved it and had the disappointment of seeing the leather pass over his head and under the crossbar. It was too late then, of course, for England to attempt any reparation.

Scotland's defense strength which had been called into question as usual in pre-match criticisms, came satisfactorily through the ordeal assisted by the inability of England's forwards to finish off their attacking movements as well as they began them. By contrast with their forwards, the English defenders were very good. After the change of ends they had only four Scottish forwards to cope with, it is true; but these, cleverly supported by their halfbacks, gave plenty of work, especially Alan Morton, the Scottish captain, who played brilliantly at left wing. Morton has now played 33 times for his country.

From the viewpoint of football, alone, Saturday's game must be regarded rather below the general standard of the 62 previously played since the series started and the mediocrity in combination and "chancy" appearance of much of the play is largely explained by the high wind and a light-bouncing ball, Scotland's victories now total 24 against England's 10, 14 games having been drawn.

SCOTLAND		ENGLAND
Morton, lw		rw, Burton
James, il		ir, Brown
Callacher, c		c, Dean
Cheyne, ir		il, Wainscoat
Jackson, rw		lw, Ruffell
McMullan, lhb		rhb, Edwards (Capt.)
Meiklejohn, chb		chb, Sneddon
Buchanan, rhb		lhb, Nuttall
Nibloe, lb		rb, Cooper
Crapnell, rb		lb, Blenkinsop
Harkness, g		g, Harding

Score—Scotland 1, England 0. Goal—Cheyne. Referee—A. Josephs, England. Linesmen—J. L. Morrison, Scotland, and Arthur Kingscott, England. Time—Two 45m. periods.

EASTERN .22 RIFLE TITLE WON BY M. I. T.

Riflemen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are today holders of the Eastern Intercollegiate Rifle Association title as the result of the meet held in the Commonwealth Armory Saturday. M. I. T. scored 1300 points out of a possible 1500 at Eastern intercollegiate 50-yard distance with .22 caliber guns. Columbia University was second with 1281 points and College of the City of New York third with 1274.

The other teams to finish were: Syracuse University, fourth, 1260; Norwich University, fifth, 1230; Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, sixth, 1213; New York University, seventh, 1197; Boston University, eighth, 1164; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, ninth, 1142; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, tenth, 1141.

Capt. Kendall Clark '31 of M. I. T. was high gun of the match, scoring 272 out of a possible .300. His team mate, J. A. Plugge '29, came in third in the individual shooting with a 265 score, one less than the runner-up, D. Montelbano of Columbia. The other ranking 10 were: Fourth, E. Erdos, C. C. N. Y., 264; fifth, N. A. Greig, Columbia; sixth, E. N. Garnsey, Columbia, 261; tie for seventh, R. W. Hamilton '31, M. I. T., and H. N. Morrell, '29, Norwich, 260; tie for ninth, R. D. Carmel '31, B. U., and D. I. Merriam '30, Syracuse, 259.

In winning the individual honors Clark shot at 83 standing, a 90 kneeling and a 99 prone. Only two perfect scores were turned in, both in the prone position and both by Columbia men, E. N. Garnsey, sixth ranking man, and J. C. Daniels, who finished with a 257 total.

BARNARD ASSIGNS UMPIRES

CHICAGO (AP)—President E. S. Barnard of the American Baseball League made the following assignments of umpires for the opening games of the season on Tuesday: St. Louis—C. B. Owens, R. T. Ormsby, W. M. Campbell Jr.; Cleveland—William Dinneen, R. F. Nallin, H. C. Geisel; Washington—George Hildebrand, G. J. Moriarty, William Guthrie; New York—J. H. Connolly, W. A. McGowan, Roy VanGrafian.

CORNELL TO USE LIGHT SHELL

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Cornell's varsity oarsmen will be occupying a shell which is declared to be from 15 to 20 pounds lighter than has ever been used before by a Red and White eight when they take the water against Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Charles River, May 11. Named the John Hoyle, in honor of Cornell's veteran boat builder, whose masterpiece it is, the new shell was recently launched.

BOARDMAN CLUB WINS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The northern flags for lacrosse were won Saturday at Fallowfield, near Manchester, by the Boardman Club, which by a victory over Eccles, 9 goals to 1, qualifies now to meet the winner of the southern flags, Lee Club, for the English interclub championship, carrying with it the Iroquois Cup.

Baseball League Definitely Formed

Official Start of Eastern College Circuit Deferred Until 1930

NEW YORK (AP)—After almost 40 seasons marked by hardly more than nominal league competition, and that only at wide intervals, eastern colleges and universities are forming groups for the conduct of their baseball campaigns. The Eastern Intercollegiate League, composed of Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Dartmouth, was definitely organized at a meeting in the Columbia Club Saturday night, Ellwood W. Kemp Jr., announced Sunday. Plans for another circuit were revealed by Jack Coffey, graduate manager and baseball coach at Fordham.

The inability of Yale and Dartmouth to schedule a return engagement this season, as well as the difficulty presented by the postponement of the Yale-Columbia game at Baker Field last Wednesday, caused the Eastern Intercollegiate League to defer its official start until 1930. Yale and Columbia may yet play off their postponement at New Haven, but the big Green nine will not meet the Blue again until next year.

Informal This Year

Games among league members this season will be counted for an informal team championship, and will be the basis of individual batting, fielding and pitching averages to be issued after the close of the campaign. Beginning with 1930, cups will be awarded to the leading batsman and the leading base stealer, as well as to the champion team.

The Sydney Emlen Hutchinson Cup, donated by the chairman of the university council on athletics at Pennsylvania, will be given each season to the team champion, and will become the permanent property of the college which first wins it five times. Charles H. Blair, grandson of Ezra Cornell and a famous Cornell baseball player, presented a cup for award annually to the team which produces the champion batsman. Five batting championships will give any team member permanent ownership of the trophy, while a smaller cup will be awarded outright each season to the individual winning the batting title.

Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, chairman of the board of athletic control at Princeton, presented a third cup, which will become the property of the player who steals the greatest number of bases next year. This trophy will be renewed from season to season.

Cozens Elected President

Ernest B. Cozens, all-America center in 1910 and graduate manager of athletics at Pennsylvania, was elected president of the league, and Kemp, former assistant graduate manager at Columbia, was named secretary-treasurer. He also is secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League.

The executive committee was chosen as follows: Reynolds Benson and Rogers Bacon, Columbia; Harry R. Heneage, Dartmouth; Romeyn Berry, Edmund W. Butler and Charles H. Blair, Cornell; Ernest B.

RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Listeners' Treat Saturday Evenings

NOT very long ago, except for the Walter Damrosch symphony hour at 8 o'clock and the WJZ Slumber Music at 11, Saturday nights were rather barren for radio listeners. Things are different now, however. The symphony hour continues under General Electric sponsorship at 9 o'clock, and between its conclusion and the beginning of the Slumber Music two excellent programs may be heard. Through the Columbia System comes the National Radio Forum, with authoritative talks by men prominent in the activities of Washington, while through the WEAF chain is heard B. A. Rolfe's program of dance music.

B. A. Rolfe's direction of this orchestra has fast given it a leading place among radio organizations catering to terpsichorean devotees. Many experts are loud in their praises of its enticing rhythms and the presence of the elusive quality commonly denominated "pep."

Last Saturday speed and movement were introduced into the air by Mr. Damrosch with his forceful interpretation of "The Ride of the Valkyries" and of Strauss's "Perpetual Motion." It remained for Mr. Rolfe, however, to carry this series of mental impressions to the feet of his listeners with his solid hour of popular dance numbers which opened appropriately with "That's My Weakness Now" and "Fidgety Feet."

Many of the numbers chosen for this program are not numbered in the "latest hit" group. Some of them are four or five years old. But the varied instrumental combinations which are used to revive them, together with the natural pleasure of hearing "old friends," give them real charm. One of the best of these old favorites was "I'll See You in My Dreams."

An outstanding number was "Fascinating Rhythm" which included some brilliant two-piano work and a refrain featuring a bassoon.

Anyone who likes to dance, or to listen to this type of music played in the most cheery style, will certainly enjoy this period from 10 to 11 on Saturday nights just now.

D. M.

The Listener Speaks

SOME of the best radio concerts have always been heard on Sundays, but seldom has a better evening of radiocast music been offered than the one which was enjoyed by listeners on Sunday, last. To tune in on the programs of either of the three big chains at any time that night was to find something of outstanding interest.

From the eastern and middle western station of the WJZ network at 7:30 Walter Gieseking was presented in the Baldwin Hour. This eminent pianist who has won the special affection of radio listeners by the informal way in which he handles his material, will not be heard again until the season after next in concert or radio in the United States.

The colorful tenor of Tito Schipa was heard at 9:15 on the transconentinental Atwater Kent radiocast which is always a safe choice for lovers of good music. Finally at 10 o'clock the De Forest Company presented Anna Case and Rudolph Ganz with a background provided by the usual band under the direction of Arthur Pryor. This was heard from coast to coast through Columbia. In addition to these three "headline" programs there were other first rate symphony, concert and variety programs filling the other hours.

Anna Case is well known to all music lovers through her opera and concert appearances and through many recordings. A native of New Jersey, she acquired her early musical training in the face of considerable difficulties, mainly due to the opposition of her family to the choice of a musical career.

The story of the overcoming of these obstacles is reminiscent of the tales of similar experiences in the lives of some of the most famous European musicians and is full of encouragement for other young singers.

Miss Case's voice is renowned for its extreme purity of tone, a quality which is faithfully transmitted by radio. It was peculiarly well suited to the joyous "Jewel Song" from "Faust," with which the program opened, though an emotional depth was also apparent in "My Laddie," which with "Ecstasy" and "The Birth of Morn" made up her second group of songs. Miss Case has just made a new Columbia recording of "My Laddie."

Rudolph Ganz first played the last movement from Liszt's "E Flat Concerto." This brilliant number was a part of his first American program in New York in 1906, when it was repeated at the insistence of the audience. The Swiss-born conductor, composer, pianist is also well known throughout the country since he has made over 200 concert appearances in the United States and Canada as well as directing the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and the Orchestra of the Hollywood Bowl. His second number was Robert Schumann's delightfully simple and tender cradle song "Traumerei" which was played with that feeling for the beauty of childhood which is one of the characteristics of musicians who have grown in the German. Dr. Lee De Forest and C. Francis Jenkins of television fame will be heard in the next De Forest Hour.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 19

Concert Artist

Vitali Koretzky, tenor (WJZ Chain). Moscow Opera star, who once sang for King of Italy from a Paris station studio. 8 p. m.

Orchestral Music

Pacific Little Symphony (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Splendid afternoon program lead by Max Dolin. 4 p. m.

Feature Hour (Cities Service—WEAF Chain). Featuring George Green, xylophone. 8 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Request program. 11 p. m.

Vocal and Orchestral

"Old Man River" (CBS). Feature song of "Showboat" inspires program of "river" songs. 8 p. m.

Feature Hour (Wrigley—WJZ Chain transcontinental). 9 p. m.

Mixed Quartet (Enna Jettick—CBS). 6:45 p. m.

Mixed Sextet (Armstrong—WJZ Chain). Quaker's feature Robison's "Ploddin' Along."

Salon Singers (WEAF Chain). Songs of many nations. 10 p. m.

Luther Trio (Eastman—CBS transcontinental). Kodak Hour letters bring this group back for second time within the month. 10 p. m.

Minstrels

Challengers (Hudson-Essex — WJZ Chain transcontinental). Lew Dockstader's Minstrels rewived using original texts. 10:30 p. m.

Talks

Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution (WEAF Chain). Secretary of War James W. Good dedicating memorial to only unknown revolutionary soldier; United States Army Band assisting. 2:30 p. m.

Edward McKernon (WJZ Chain). Former A. P. man starting series of intimate glimpses of events and persons in contemporary American life as seen by a veteran newspaperman. First talk subject; "Newspaper Men's Wives." 6 p. m.

"Half Hour With the Senate" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). William D. Mitchell, Attorney General, and Senator Phipps of Colorado. 10:30 p. m.

Educational

"University of the Air." (RCA-Pacific). Henry M. Hyde, astronomer and musical program. 8 p. m.

Educational Hour (RCA-WJZ Chain). "Uncle Damrosch" with the children. A joyous program. 11 a. m.

Sketches

"Uncle Bob" Sherwood (Dixie-WJZ Chain). Veteran clown keeps up the tale. 7:30 p. m.

"Mary and Bob" (CBS). 9 p. m.

Schradertown (Schrader-WEAF Chain). Women's rights in this little village are enumerated. 9:30 p. m.

Dramatic Sketch (CBS). 10:30 p. m.

Farm Romance (Borden-Pacific). 9:30 p. m.

Vocal Duo

Bernard and Beard (Raybestos-WEAF Chain transcontinental). 6:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny (WJZ Chain). Hotel Pennsylvania Music. 10:30 p. m.

Trocaderans (Pacific). 10 p. m.

British Boat Fired On in Yangtze River

Gunboat Attacked on Way to Rescue Ships Reported Held Up

SHANGHAI (AP)—A telegram from Ichang, Hupeh Province, said three British sailors were wounded when a British gunboat was fired upon from the banks of the Yangtze River, near that city.

The gunboat Tern had gone up the river to the rescue of British ships in view of a report that shipping was being held up by rifle fire 12 miles from Ichang. Fighting has been going on at this point between Nationalist forces and a retreating Wuhan army.

The Asiatic Company's English manager, Mr. Gabb, was captured by the Chinese soldiers, and wounded.

The American consular authorities have been advised of the slaying of an American missionary in the Province of Kweichow. Details were entirely lacking. The American officials are seeking details, and meantime have advised the State Department of the available information.

To Night at 8 30 over WNAC

EC RADIO TUBE PROGRAM

DON'T MISS IT!

39

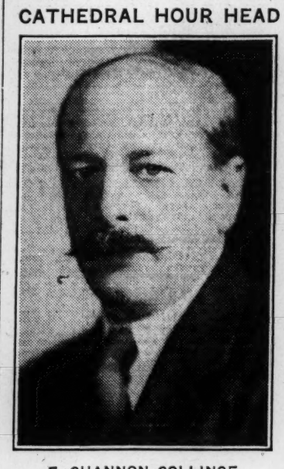
Date Torte

A NEW, tempting dessert. Hear this recipe at 11 A. M. tomorrow over Station WBZA, broadcast by the Director of the Forecast Radio School of Cookery, for The American Sugar Refining Company.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

American Sugar Refining Company

CATHEDRAL HOUR HEAD



F. CHANNON COLLINGE

ONE of the most unusual, and one of the outstanding, features on the radio today is the Cathedral Hour, which is heard over stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, eastern standard time. This hour was created, and is directed and made up each week, by F. Channon Collinge, well-known Irish musician-composer.

The inauguration of this hour, which was the first of its kind on the air, was no easy matter. It had been claimed impossible to radiocast choral singing because of the difficulty of transmitting many voices through the microphone, and it was against the advice of all his friends that Mr. Collinge attempted this feat.

Inspired to make the effort, however, because of his innate love for choral singing, he decided to disprove the theories that had always been held on this subject, for he believed that, if voices could be balanced so that they came to one's ears as a perfect chord, without any individuality, the microphone would receive them that way. Against all counsel therefore, he collected 20 amateur singers and rehearsed them steadily for two weeks. His entire efforts were directed to attaining voice balance, with the killing of penetrating and high notes, and the subsequent production of one voice as his aim.

On Easter Sunday, April 8, 1928, the first cathedral hour took place, and from then until September the volunteer artists who took part in it, because of their interest, contributed their talents without any remuneration whatsoever. Never a day did they miss, and, for five months, the proof of the success of this new venture was their only reward.

It seems hardly necessary to emphasize the success of this venture or to stress the foresight of Mr. Collinge. All those who have heard this hour realize the artistic victory that he has achieved, and the correctness of his contention that, if well done, and presented in proper form, this type of music would interest all music lovers irrespective of their religious beliefs.

Electric Output Shows Big Gain in 7-Year Period

Up to 50 Per Cent Increase in Production Reported by Big Concerns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Results of an investigation of the electric light and power industry made under the direction of Dr. Charles O. Hardy for the Institute of Economics, a division of the Brookings Institution of Washington, have been made public.

The inquiry was based partly on replies to a questionnaire sent out to 52 of the largest companies by the institute in 1927 and partly on other sources of information, including reports of the United States Census and the National Electric Light Association.

The institute found that during the period 1920 to 1927—the proportion of electric capacity and electric output of the country by the reporting companies increased from 30 per cent to about 50 per cent.

During the same period the output of the companies increased more rapidly than did their generating capacities. The facilities of the companies were utilized a little more fully than were those of other companies.

From 1920 to 1927 the ratio of preferred stock to total capitalization doubled; the ratio of common stock and of short-term notes to total capitalization decreased, and the proportion of bonds showed little change. The ratio of operating expenses to gross revenue declined. Both the gross revenue and the operating expense per kilowatt hour increased from 1920 to 1921, and since then have steadily decreased. From 1923 on, the ratio of gross revenues to generating capacity and the average selling price declined.

The average annual output per customer of the reporting companies declined from 4063 kilowatt hours in 1920 to 3707 kilowatt hours in 1926, and there was a decline of gross revenue per customer of more than 12 per cent. The percentage of gross revenue paid out in taxes increased, the increase being greater in federal than in state taxes.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. A Senate seat.
2. Great Britain and France.
3. 180,000,000.
4. Russia.
5. Like an eastern music, it is built up of quarter tones.

DURANT STARTS MOVE FOR NEW RESERVE LAWS

Present Board Has Ruined Usefulness, Says Motor Head, by Recent Act

NEW YORK—William C. Durant again raised his voice against the action of the Federal Reserve Board in restricting brokers' loans, when he radiocast a 15-minute criticism of the board's action over the coast-to-coast hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Although most of the talk was devoted to an attack on some of the board's policies, constructive criticism included the recommendation by Mr. Durant, of a reduction of the rediscount rate to 3 per cent, the returning into the money market $700,000,000 which the board's action had withdrawn, and the halting of issuance of securities which the board was unwilling to have member banks accept as collateral.

Mr. Durant said in part:

"In this peaceful country today a great battle is being waged—a battle between the business interests and the Federal Reserve Board.

"On the one side we have the men who are in evidence in every constructive line of endeavor—men who build and operate our factories; men who build and operate our railroads; men who give employment to labor; thoughtful, alert and progressive men who are doing things.

More Power Than President

"On the other side we have an autocratic group of eight men, known as the Federal Reserve Board, to which group of men has been granted, amazing as it may seem, more power than is possessed by the President of the United States.

"The business men of this country contend that this power has been and is being abused, and I predict that they will organize and agitate for a modification of this law.

"A few days ago I submitted through the chambers of commerce to 500 industrial leaders in 20 industrial centers the following question:

What Business Men Think

"'Are you in favor of the policy of the Federal Reserve Board in restricting credit and compelling banks to discriminate against stock exchange collateral?'

"To this question I have received 463 replies—451 opposed and only 12 favored the policy of the Federal Reserve Board.

"The Federal Reserve System was organized to give us an adequate supply of credit sufficiently elastic to meet the growing needs of American business. If the system is unable to supply these needs, the business men of the country have a right to demand a revision of the law.

"I contend that the Federal Reserve Board is alone responsible for the highest rates ever prevailing in prosperous times for an equal period. The cotton planter, the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and business men in all lines requiring capital for their undertakings, are paying for an outrageous and unnecessary penalty as the result of the determination of the Federal Reserve Board to regulate brokers' loans."

Survey Finds Board's Aim Right but Method Wrong

NEW YORK—The national survey of business opinion in the United States regarding recent actions of the Federal Reserve Board, just concluded by the World, shows that, while the board's announced purpose of safeguarding business from possible increasing interest rates, by restricting stock market speculation, is generally approved, the methods employed are almost as generally denounced.

The survey brought replies from approximately 150 individuals in 45 states.

ROOSEVELT SIGNS BILL TO HELP CHILD RELIEF

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Roosevelt has signed the Fearon-Shonk bill remodeling the "poor law" and affecting the first general revision of this statute in 100 years.

The most important of the changes is that removing from town officials the administration of relief in cases of children and transferring this authority to the County Commissioner of Public Welfare. Rehabilitation rather than temporary relief is sought by the measure, which paves the way for the introduction of modern methods in extending aid.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Beautifully furnished 4-room and porch apartment; quiet, sunny, best section, overlooking great western range of mountains; suitable for those desiring rest; cook obtainable. Write MANAGER, 15 Golf Street.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9895

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ARCHITECTS

GEORGE FOOTE DUNHAM
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DESIGNS
61 E. PINE ST., ORLANDO FLA.

POST WANTED

YOUNG MAN (ex-ship steward) and wife seeks employment abroad as caretaker or any other capacity. HARDCASTLE, 121 Craven St., Hull, England.

REAL ESTATE

OAKLAND, CALIF.—For sale, level lot, highest part Lakeshore Highlands; marine view; near schools and S. F. trains; $7500. OWNER, 432 Midway Ave., San Mateo, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF. — 17½-acre Montecito homesite; wonderful location and view, surrounded by magnificent estates; price attractive. KREBAUM & KREBAUM, 13 E. Figueron St.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA — Modern home, 1½ acres, landscaped, beautiful location with ravine and creek, fruit, berries, garden, flowers, in country club district. L. H. WOOD, 425 Buckwalter Drive.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen needed for exclusive representation in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and all cities over 50,000; quality shirts and pajamas, custom made, direct to wearer; liberal commission arrangements. Write for particulars to T. C. FOWLER, president FOWLER SHIRT CO., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TO LET — FURNISHED

BOSTON — Housekeeping apartment with maid for rent until May 28; 6 rooms, 3 baths; completely furnished; overlooking Charles River Basin. B-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME of refinement for children with special loving care in harmonious surroundings. Box J-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNT AIRY HOMESTEAD, Somerset Hills, Bernardsville, N. J.—During April, $25 weekly and up; week-end $8. Apply Box 222.

DESK SPACE

NEW YORK CITY, 11 West 42nd St. (Room 806)—Desk space for rent; refined intelligent service; also mailing privilege.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2868

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

FLORENCE SPENCER
HIGH GRADE OFFICE PERSONNEL
2 WEST 43 STREET, N. Y. C. PENN. 0900

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

NEW Easy Washing Machine with drying basket; Model R, $125; practically new. F., 134 High St., W. Orange, N. J. Or. 6304.

HELP WANTED

BOSTON—Helper wanted; some one who would like to learn attendance work; Christian Scientist preferred; references. Tel. Regent 3741-M.

HELP WANTED — MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Single, competent, careful; drive La Salle; knowledge mechanics desirable; East Orange, N. J.; summer country. Box S-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Salesmen for coal and coke, whole or part time; Christian Scientists preferred. 376 State St., between 12-1.

Soda Fountain Supervisor
or Manager

EXPERIENCED soda fountain dispenser wanted as demonstrator in Boston, prefer one who has had experience as manager or supervisor, thoroughly familiar with fountain practices of high-grade stores; must have good education, be neat and clean in appearance; prefer mature man of American parentage; your reply must give full details regarding your past experience, education, minimum salary expected, home address, references and other information regarding yourself; while salary of this position is not large, opportunity for making permanent connections is unusual. Address D-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEXTILE MACHINERY SALESMAN
Textile machinery firm has opening for young man in sales department; state age, experience and salary desired. Box 40, care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1001 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Hotel clerks; competent chef; pastry cook; engineer and bus driver, for seashore hotel; Christian Scientists preferred; give reference and state salary expected. Address Box 1414 Dorland Advertising Agency, Atlantic City, N. J.

HELP WANTED — WOMEN

AN educated woman for educational extension work; immediate or summer; all or part time; salary at the rate of $100 per month. Telephone for appointment, Kenmore 5237, Dept B. (Boston).

HOUSEWORKER and mother's helper. E. M. LOYE, 110 Concord Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. White Plains 8834.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Saleswomen for coal and coke, whole or part time; Christian Scientists preferred. 376 State St., between 12-1.

STENOGRAPHER; rapid, accurate, used to large volume of work, possessing good memory, wanted in office of textile house. Box D-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED — Housekeeper; head waitress; waitresses; maids; salad and pantry woman, for seashore hotel; Christian Scientists preferred; give reference and state salary expected. Address Box 1414 Dorland Advertising Agency, Atlantic City, N. J.

WANTED—Young woman as mother's helper; congenial connections; $30 per month; all expenses; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. RAYMOND KEELER, Wilton, Conn.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

BOSTON—Beautiful custom made davenport bed; slightly used; highest grade taupe mohair; will sacrifice. Kenmore 2798.

HOUSES TO LET

WESTCHESTER—Attractive house and private beach; 9 rooms, 3 baths; garden, shade trees. JOHN SAFFORD, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

SALES EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE to represent reliable manufacturer for Metropolitan New York; thoroughly familiar with department store, chain and resident buyers; especially fitted for household specialty, novelty and similar lines. Box A-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

wants full or part load to and from New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago or en route. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

SMALL office Grand Central district, completely furnished, for Christian Science practitioner; available May 1st, mornings or afternoons; terms very reasonable. Telephone afternoons Vanderbilt 5223.

Local Classified

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PAINTING AND DECORATING

Special Rates to Property Owners

FLOORS resurfaced like new by machine, $15; also outside and inside painting, papering, kalsomining, varnishing; terms if desired. ACME PAINTING CO. Univ. 5579.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; church printing; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; modern art department; printing cuts; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

Douglas Manor, Long Island, N. Y.

Very comfortable, sunny house; 2 blocks from private beach and bathing pier, one-half mile to station, 23 minutes from New York City; large screened piazza, 9 rooms, 3 baths, large closets, oil burner, steam heat, instant water heater; Arco built-in vacuum cleaner; electric refrigerator; lower story concrete, vine covered, upper, white shingle; closely restricted district; $32,500.00 with corner plot 80x100 feet; $37,500.00 with 60x100 additional separate building site now beautifully planted as garden. OWNER, 123 Grosvenor St. Phone Bayside 1674-W.

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND

For sale in Russell Gardens, two splendid residential plots; corner plot, irregular, contains 24,500 square feet, frontage 253 feet; the other is 80x140; short walk to station. Write OWNER, 205 Bay Avenue, Douglaston, L. I., New York, or phone Bayside 2132.

Kings Bridge Gardens
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Six Lots near Dryer Ave. Station; will sell separate, very reasonable, need cash. FISHER'S, 2968 Third Ave., N. Y. City
Telephone Melrose 2286

Real Estate IS the basis of credit

START WITH A LOT
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
110 State Street, Boston

SMITHTOWN, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK (49 miles from New York City)

FOR SALE—Delightful home in about 3 acres nicely laid out grounds with walled-in rose garden, shrubbery, fruit trees; 2½-story stucco building, 14 rooms, 2 large sleeping porches, 3 bathrooms, hot-water heat; 2-car garage, chauffeur's cottage with all improvements; convenient to R. R. station and state road; photos on request. JACOB FRANZ (owner), Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

WOODSTOCK, NEW YORK

SIX-ROOM cottage, 3 years old; lot 60x170; good condition, with improvements; on hard road in village of Woodstock, where a large art colony is located. Full details, address Woodstock, N. Y., Box 202.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 106 Gainsborough St., Suite 2 (MACKAY)—Single and double rooms; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 151 East 44th—Single, double, homelike; independent kitchen; $10; business girls preferred, Lexington 10214, Vanderbilt 2818 evenings.

NEW YORK CITY, 934 West End Ave.—Exceptionally cool outside rooms; private apartment; convenient to all transportation. WELLS

NEW YORK CITY, 70 West 51st—Sunny two rooms and bath; single room, bath; kitchenettes; home atmosphere. Circle 3406.

NEW YORK CITY, 542 W. 112, 3A—Beautiful corner 2 connecting rooms, also splendid outside double; church block.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 West 107th St., Apt. 51—Bright, sunny room, $10; quiet home; kitchen privileges.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Lanier Place and Ontario Road, N. W.—Bright front room, furnished, with communicating room; grill privileges; private family; modern home; $32. Adams 7033.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman would like sunny alcove room on the heights or Bedford section, with privilege of getting own breakfast; Christian Scientists preferred; reasonable. Box M-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY — Unfurnished room wanted by business woman between 50th and 90th West. LACAULT, 1931 Broadway, New York City.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Park Ave., N. W. Georgia 2451.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAFE man is seeking management or rental of summer resort hotel or restaurant; now operating successful restaurant of better sort in Florida during season. R. M. P., 911 South Fremont Ave., Tampa, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate, general statistical, advertising and sales experience desires suitable work. RUTH VAILL, 19 Summit Ave., Port Chester, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

MARBLEHEAD—7-room (3 chambers) modern cottage; Clifton section; $500 for season. M. E. GERARD, 5 Pilgrim Road, Marblehead, Mass. Breakers 1357-W.

TO LET — FURNISHED

HARTFORD, CONN.—6 or 7-room furnished apartment; ready by May 1st. X-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

N. Y. C., Mosholu Parkway, 45-E (207th)—Sublet 2 months or longer, bed-living room, dinette, kitchenette, bath; overlooking park; elevator, Kelvinator, radio; 4D-single-subway. Olinville 8831.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Protestant woman will share modern furnished apartment or rent furnished room; cooking privileges; near car and bus. Call after 5 or Sunday afternoon. Apartment 6, 1499 Irving St. N. W.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK
Teacher of Singing
163 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10059
Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Delaware

WILMINGTON

Stern & Co.
Wilmington's Friendly Home of Furniture
7TH & SHIPLEY STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Radios Rugs
Furniture

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Delaware

WILMINGTON *(Continued)*

Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company
HARDWARE and TOOLS
Federal Tires
Toys, Household Furnishings
220 West Tenth Street

Jas. T. Mullin & Sons
Incorporated
Wilmington, Delaware
A House of Service For All People

Telephone 217
House Furnishings Paints and Brushes
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.
No. 507 Market Street
Wilmington, Del.

CORRECT MILLINERY
728 MARKET STREET
Dresses — Gage Hats

Pittsburgh Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Market & 12th Sts. Orange & 6th Sts.
Market & D Sts. 1619 Penn Ave.
Wilmington, Del.

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE

T. EDWARD KINCAID
5 and 7 East 6th St., Wilmington, Del.

I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal Dependable Service
Phone 2996
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

IDA L. BALDWIN
Ladies' Shoes and Hosiery
EXCLUSIVELY
830 Market St., Wilmington, Delaware

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 222

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Delaware

WILMINGTON *(Continued)*

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
Wilmington, Del.

Dist. of Columbia

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEO. R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone Main 7014

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

W. R. McCALL
JEWELER
WATCH REPAIRING
1342 Eye Street, Northwest

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Nunn-Bush
MEN'S FINE SHOES
CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP
BALTIMORE AND LIBERTY STREETS

Virginia

HAMPTON

KAUFMAN'S
Spring Apparel
REASONABLY PRICED

LYNCHBURG

C. M. Guggenheimer Inc.
LEXINGTON & LEGGING DRY GOODS STORE
For more than eighty-two years this store has served the Lynchburg public
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
912 MAIN ST LYNCHBURG, VA.

G. A. COLEMAN CO.
Beautiful Shoes
We have the famous ARCH PRESERVER SHOES in the latest styles
910 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

Mighty good Things to Eat come in packages today . . . after you read about them in Monitor advertisements you'll want to buy and try

when you buy please mention the Monitor

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See W. R. C. DAMERON
614 KRISE BLDG.

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

NEWPORT NEWS

Gas and Electric Appliances
VIRGINIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY
Newport News, Va. Hampton, Va.

WERTHEIMER & CO.
Clothing Hats and Furnishings
Newport News

Largest and most complete home furnishing store
NEWPORT NEWS FURNITURE COMPANY
Newport News, Virginia

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

The W. S. Cadwell Hardware Co.
"Pioneer Hardware House"
Consult us when in need of Hardware and its allied lines.
2506 WASHINGTON AVE. Phone 4

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

For Music and Musical Instruments PATRONIZE
E. MC D. GEMMELL
2613 WASHINGTON AVENUE

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

NEWPORT NEWS LAUNDRY
C. F. GARNER, Manager
830 25th Street Phone 672-673

WARWICK FARMS
Milk That Is "Good for Babies"
E. L. MILLNER
Virginia Avenue and 32d Street
Phone 2289

ROUNTREE & JOBE
Groceries, Fresh Meats Vegetables and Oysters
2200 Chestnut Ave. Phone 1122

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

ICE—COAL—WOOD
We are the sole distributors of the famous Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is fully guaranteed by us.
PHONES 701 90
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

RALPH'S PLACE, Inc.
28th St. and Huntington Ave.
100% Automotive
The General Tire Road Service
PHONE 902

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

Good Will Gold Bond Guaranteed Used Cars
Reconditioned and priced low with a guarantee by a FIRM OF REPUTATION.
Oakland and Pontiac Distributors
See Our Line Before Placing Your Order.
H. & W. MOTOR CORP.
Virginia Avenue at 34th Street

NORFOLK

The Malvern Shop
CORRECT STYLES in
GLOVES French Kid Chamoisette Kayser's Silk
and
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE SILK HOSIERY
319 Granby Street

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

All Branches of Hairdressing
BENSON'S
Tel. 25841 648 New Monroe Bldg.

RICHMOND

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

Smithfield Ham
Sliced Wafer-Thin Beaten Biscuits, Cakes, Pies, Salads, Aspics, Home-Made Bread
701 W. Grace St., Mad. 6281
SARAH LEE KITCHEN

BLOOMBERG-MICHAEL
2018 WEST BROAD STREET
Home of good furniture, rugs, radios, Panatrope-Radiola and Brunswick Records. You can buy at our low cash prices or on our Budget Purchase Plan. Ask about it.

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1733
Call Boulevard 4783

BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the Entire Family

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRICAL WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
619-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 336

Fuel of All Kinds
SAMUEL H. COTTRELL & SONS
1103 W. Marshall Blvd. 2800

Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND (Continued)

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

ROANOKE

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Roanoke's Foremost Milliners
Lazarus
Millinery of Originality and Style
135 CAMPBELL AVENUE, WEST

PRICE GLENN Inc.
Chapman's Genuine Smithfield Razor-Back and Peanut Fed Hams
13-15 Franklin Rd. Tel. 1600-1601-4198

I. Bachrach Shoe Company
Shoes of the Better Kind for Men and Women
212 S. JEFFERSON ST.

FRIGIDAIRE
Electrical Refrigeration
H. C. BAKER CO., Inc.
29 Franklin Road

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known. By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

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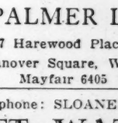

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Where: Denmark.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: A Danish writer, one of the most loved of all writers of stories for children. He was the son of a young shoemaker of Odense, so poor that he could only supply his family with one room to live in. Hans, an imaginative child, developed a great love for the theater, acquired from his occasional encounters with traveling players. Left to his own inclinations, he no longer went to school, but gave all his eager interest to rigging up a toy theater; he read plays, too, and dressed his puppets to act their parts. Then one day he started off nonchalantly for Copenhagen to become an actor.

That venture into the city was not a success, but friends interested themselves in the talented lad, who was reduced almost to starvation, fed him and sent him to school again. For some years he remained there, but most unhappily; for he was a strange person, living in a strange world apart. He wrote some plays which he fancied would bring him fame; and certain travel sketches later came nearer to achieving that end. But it was not until 1835, when the earliest installment of his Fairy Tales was published at Copenhagen, that he finally came into his own.

At first the public did not readily perceive the exquisite quality of these fairy tales, and sales were few. But slowly people awakened to an appreciation, so that, by the time the second series appeared in 1838, the third a year later, humble Hans Andersen had become celebrated throughout Europe. Yet in the eyes of their author "The Ugly Duckling" and all the rest were still of small consequence; he would have preferred a success for his novels and dramas. Circumstances, however, forced him to continue the output of the Fairy Tales, for which fact the world has not ceased to be grateful. Many of the great people of Europe were proud to call Andersen friend. While it is true that he wrote the most lovely fairy tales for children, he did more than that. For older and more discerning readers have often found in them a deep significance.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What public service would Senator Fess give ex-Presidents?—*Editorial*..... 20
2. What countries are leading in airplane exports?—*World News Cartoon*..... 20
3. How many people speak English?—*Odds and Ends*.. 20
4. In what country was liquor a contributing cause in the loss of 18,000,000 working days?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20
5. Why, to western ears, is the music of Tibet strange?—*Home Forum*..... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Justify

The Latin words *justus*, "just," and *ficare*, "to make," are quite obviously back of this word, and combine to mean simply "to put in a right relation, to settle, or recognize as right."

In using the word in its usual theological sense one starts with the understanding that there has been some abnormal relation which, either through misconduct, misrepresentation, or misunderstanding, is not right. To vindicate the innocence or to atone for wrongdoing is the province of justification.

In human relations we may be set free from guilt or blame, or proved right, by our fellow men as well as by our own consciousness, but it is the justification by faith which affords the true solace. To establish right relations with God and with man is to justify one's existence.

Accent the first syllable of jus'-ti-fy. Sound *u* as in *up*, *i* as in *it*, *y* as in *my*.

"Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Humorist: It is suggested that roads should be swept by magnet sweepers which would pick up all loose pieces of metal. Owners of extremely small cars are naturally very much opposed to the idea.

Border Cities Star: At an English school, boys are being taught to cook and girls are learning carpentry. One might as well bow to the inevitable.

Nashville Banner: England Welcomes American Jazz Bands.—Headline. But not all of them, unfortunately.

A Quotation for Today

JUDGE not thy friend until thou standest in his place.—RABBI HILLET

Odds and Ends

Knitting

Knitting machines were invented by William Lee in England during Queen Elizabeth's reign, a pair of stockings for her being one of the first products. These machines knitted their webs flat, the circular knitting machines not being introduced until 1816.

The Steel Needle

The Chinese appear to have been the inventors of the steel needle, its use spreading throughout the Moslem world and reaching Europe through the Moors. The industry was first established in Europe at Nuremberg, in 1370.

Diamonds

Ninety per cent of the world's diamond supply comes from South Africa, where the precious gems were discovered in 1867. This field has produced to date about 90,000,000 carats.

Columbia

Columbia University, which was founded in 1756, was first called King's College, but after the Revolution its name was changed.

Elephant Traffic

The municipal council in Kandy, Ceylon, has ordered that all elephants driven at night be equipped with head and tail lights.

The Children's Corner

The Morning-Glory Seeds

"CLANG, clang," sounded the little bronze clock on the table, eight musical strokes. Four o'clock and the end of the resting hour.

Jack and Mary lay listening until the last stroke sounded, then scrambled from their little white beds.

"Captain Lyman was good to us," said Jack, vigorously brushing a crooked part into his hair. "He was good to send that little clock that strikes like the one on the Big Boat."

"Oh, Jackie! Look at the Lady With a Basket on Her Head!" Exclaimed Dick.

"Yes. He's a very nice man," answered Mary. "I guess he 'membered how we liked the bells on the Big Boat."

"What is a 'siesta,' Jackie?" she presently inquired, tugging at her little strapped shoe.

"I think," said Jack thoughtfully, "it is a grown-up nap, and pre-haps it's a wide-awake nap."

"Then I think I'd rather take a 'siesta' 'stead of a nap," laughed Mary. "Emma needn't be so quiet bringing our clean suits; I like to be 'sturbed, so I can listen to the waves on the shore, and the little Filipino boys down there shouting."

A few minutes later, fresh and rosy from their rest, they were standing in their favorite retreat by the bamboo clump.

"Come and play," Jack called across to Dick, the little new neighbor.

"I'll ask Mother," said Dick, and a moment later he came scampering across the grass.

"The houses here are funny," he said. "They stand up on their legs just as if they wanted to gallop away, and—oh, Jackie—look! Look at the lady with the basket on her head! Why does she do that? How does it stay?"

Approaching the children, with light, easy step, was a native woman—spick and span in her stiffly starched kerchief and gauzy camisa, full sleeves billowing in the breeze, the inevitable basket on her head.

"It's Manuella. She sews for Mother," and Jack and Mary, a little proud of their newly acquired knowledge were soon telling Dick about the Filipino woman who walked so lightly, always carrying the burden on her head.

"And we're friends to her. We like being friends to people."

"Hello, Manuella," Mary greeted, as she came nearer.

"Buenos dias." And Manuella lowered the basket of little mended garments to the bamboo floor.

"I br-ring pres-ent, Pequeña seeds—make flores." And from the folds of her camisa she drew two little packets.

"You plant—Eujenio help—plant hoy—today! Make flores, ver-ree grande! Azul, all same agua," pointing toward the water. "Azul, blanca, roja, all same sky. Ver-ree nice!"

"Thank you! Oh, thank you!" they cried, and away Jack scampered to the kitchen to find Eujenio, while Mary followed to the sala to tell Mother of their gift.

While they were waiting for Eujenio, the children snuggled close to Mother, who told them of how they would put the baby seeds to bed and tuck them safely under a protecting blanket of soft soil.

"They are to have a little nap, Mary," said Mother with a smile. "Then they will wake up and grow and grow, and some day grow into lovely blue, white and red morning-glories, as Manuella told you."

"I wish we could sing them a lullaby as you do us, Mother," said Jack.

"Keep them still—I'll close my eyes, and maybe I can think of a baby-seed lullaby."

After a little while, Mother opened her eyes and sang this little song:

Sleep, sleep, Baby Seeds
In your beds so warm.
We'll cover you and tuck you in
To keep you safe from harm.

Sleep, sleep, Baby Seeds,
Rest sweetly in your beds
Until the Sunbeams call to you
To lift your little heads.

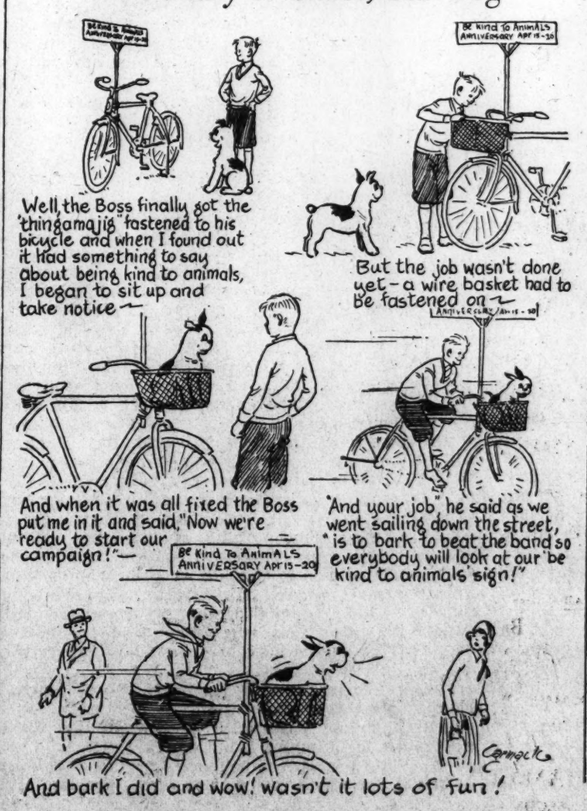
"Oh—that's a beautiful lullaby," they cried. "I think the baby seeds will like to go to sleep if we sing to them."

And they chanted the words over and over until Eujenio came, when the eager little group gathered to make up the beds for the baby seeds.

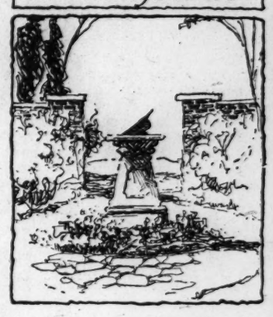
The muchacho Eujenio, himself but 15, and possessing the Filipino love for children, entered as happily into "putting the baby seeds to bed" as did the three children.

After they had covered the last one and smoothed the soil with eager little hands, they stood, hand in hand, and once more sang their lullaby to the seed babies.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Well, the Boss finally got the thingamajig fastened to his bicycle and when I found out it had something to say about being kind to animals, I began to sit up and take notice—
But the job wasn't done yet—a wire basket had to be fastened on—
And when it was all fixed the Boss put me in it and said, "Now we're ready to start our campaign!"—
"And your job," he said as we went sailing down the street, "is to bark to beat the band so everybody will look at our be kind to animals sign!"
BE KIND TO ANIMALS ANNIVERSARY APR 15-20
And bark I did and wow! wasn't it lots of fun!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Rescue

San Luis Obispo, Calif.

ONE morning the attention of a young woman living on a ranch near here was attracted by a horse standing at the barnyard gate whinnying. Stepping out, the woman saw that this mare, the mother of a very young colt, was alone, and had left the other horses at pasture in the hills to come to the house.

The young woman at once started to hunt for the colt, and the mother horse, without so much as stopping for a drink, led the way directly to the little fellow. He had entered a gulch, had walked down a short distance, jumped over a ledge that went straight down a few feet in a very narrow place, had gone on till he had bogged down up to his body in soft mud.

The young woman returned for help. Her husband, however, was not at home, and at the next ranch she found her mother-in-law, and sister-in-law—but no men. The three women accordingly took digging tools and set out to the rescue.

First the bank had to be dug away until one of them could get in beside the colt. Then the mother, a large, strong woman, pulled the colt's hind feet out of the mud while the two young women packed dry dirt under them. Then she pulled his fore feet loose and simply turned him a somersault backward.

Some more digging provided a grade for the colt to climb out—then he galloped to his mother, whose wise act had been responsible for his rescue.

Kindness in Ohio

MRS. D. P. W., Zanesville, O., sends a contribution relating a series of kindnesses to a needy young couple whose car had been disabled in the effort to pull out of the mud. The wife set off on foot to telephone for help. The owner of the nearest house happened to be a preacher, and he was just departing to keep an engagement in the city when the young woman hailed him and asked if she might accompany him to a garage. On learning the circumstances, the minister insisted on driving back to the muddy stretch, towing the car into the city, and arranging with the mechanic to "make the price right." It was. The garage man said if the minister could tow them in free, he could make the repairs on the same basis.

In Lighter Vein

Tit-Bits

"Hi! Get away from that elephant!"
"I ain't abusin' him."

Capacity Houses

"Folks," said our industrious fellow townsman, Leo Ryan, who has been diggin' the hole for the new tunnel, "I want to thank you for the interest you have shown us while we have labored here. Your response has been exceptional. During the all too short period that we have been excavating here we have drawn capacity crowds at every performance. Capacity in spite of several days' rain and the exhibition down the street when work on the new 5-and-10 store was being started.

"Those of my friends here who enjoyed seeing me put this giant steam shovel through its paces are advised to watch the daily papers for the date and location of our next mammoth undertaking. I thank you."
—*Border Cities Star.*

Now We Know

Two Cockney loafers leaned up against their favorite lamp posts.

"'Eard abaht ole Wot's-'is-nime?" asked the first.

"Yus, course I 'ave. Wot abaht it?" was the reply.

"Wot abaht wot?" queried the first.

"W'y, abaht wot you was goin' to tell me abaht ole Wot's-'is-nime."

"W'y, I 'ear that since 'e come 'ome from where 'e was, 'e's been and moved dahn to wotchamacallit, an' married ole—uh—you know—that bloke's sister. 'Adn't you 'eard abaht it before?"

"Yus, I did 'ear somethin'; but I ain't 'eard no details, not till now!"

Exonerated

Diner: "I have eaten much better steaks than this one."

Waiter (through force of habit): "Not here, sir, not here."

"Last, But Not—"

Friend (gazing at new home): "So this is your last house?"

Builder: "Yes; last but not leased!"—*Pathfinder.*

Right Size

Head Clerk: "Did you file those letters?"

New Stenographer: "No, sir; they fitted all right without doing that."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Enemy Within

POSSIBLY those persons who seek to justify their hope that repeated assaults upon the Constitution will some day cause it to weaken at some particular point fail to realize that as a structure that declaration and definition of human rights in a democracy must stand or fall as a whole until such time as wisdom dictates its orderly amendment. At the moment, vicious and stubbornly directed assaults upon the Eighteenth Amendment are being made by a minority whose leaders have sought to make it appear that this particular provision, in the form of an inhibition, is peculiarly destructive of vaunted personal liberties.

Recently a number of lawyers in some of the larger cities in the eastern section of the United States have volunteered to defend violators of the law enacted to enforce this amendment. It would be interesting to know whether these representatives of the bar, themselves officers of the courts in their several jurisdictions, realize the full significance of their action. In an address delivered a few days ago in Kansas City, Mo., John T. Harding, of that city, himself a well-known lawyer, speaking at a meeting of the Citizens' League, undertook to correct what he deemed to be too prevalent misapprehension as to the privilege of those opposed to law enforcement to destroy public respect for a statute or a constitutional provision with which they are not in sympathy. He places the Constitution on a high level, demanding for it that patriotic defense which all liberty-loving persons willingly give to their country. He says:

> It is just as patriotic to defend the Constitution at home as it is the flag abroad. The end is one. It is just as courageous to obey the law at home as it was to lead a charge in France. The objective is the same.

Mr. Harding regards with apprehension the tendency of responsible citizens to look with apparent indifference upon the acts of lawlessness which are condoned only by the vicious. "That which once startled us, startles us no more," he observes. He sees evidences of what he calls an "underground government" which menaces and seeks to weaken the institutions which have been established. Allied with it he finds the casual or careless patrons of the criminal classes. To these he directs this arraignment:

> To lay aside reserve and speak to the point—the citizen who purchases whisky of a bootlegger is violating his own Constitution and furnishing ammunition to this underground government. The battle ground is the Eighteenth Amendment. You admit that as an abstract law it is good, but you say it is causing lawlessness and corruption. I answer, "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit," nor can a good law bring forth corrupt results. . . . The amendment is right from a legal, economic and moral standpoint. . . . It was legally enacted in 1918 and casually re-enacted in November, 1928. It is in the Constitution to stay.

English Dialects

A GOOD deal of support will no doubt be forthcoming for the Yorkshire Dialect Society's proposal that gramophone records should be taken of the various linguistic forms prevailing in different parts of the three ridings, for in these days dialects are fast disappearing from the land. A dialect depends for its existence upon the isolation of those who speak it, for once they are brought into contact with people who use a different form of speech their own method of expression is insensibly modified until it loses practically all its distinctive features, and today the radio, the spread of popular education, and improved communications by road, rail, and air make this isolation a thing of the past.

It therefore seems probable that dialects cannot long be naturally preserved, which is all the stronger reason why they should be preserved artificially. The desire thus to preserve them certainly exists, as is shown by the activities of the many amateur dramatic societies which, like the Huddersfield Thespians, make a point of playing dialect pieces; and the gramophone suggestions of the Yorkshire Society indicate a way in which it can be done.

In the south of England, and in a lesser degree in the north as well, the use of dialect is discouraged as a mark of social inferiority. This is to be regretted, because it suggests that dialects are merely imperfect or degraded forms of standard speech, whereas they are often more truly to be regarded as the survivals of the correct speech of an earlier era. It is the habit of country folk in Yorkshire to "axe" instead of "ask" questions, but this is not an example of mispronunciation, for "to axe" is the form which the verb used constantly to assume. In the same way such people are "afeard" instead of "afraid" that it is going to rain, because "afeard" is the regular participle of an old English verb, and in using it they are speaking, not bad, but only out-of-date English. The same remark applies even to the phrase, "Put them things away," which most Englishmen would dismiss at once as unpardonable.

But even if dialects were merely illiterate versions of standard English, their claim to preservation could be safely rested on the part they have played in English literature. It is disquieting to think what a large section of present-day literature would be incomprehensible if dialect were completely forgotten. Many fine parts of Hardy, Scott, Dickens and Burns would be rendered useless. Moreover, in the stage of development which English has reached today, dialect is the main source of new words from which to make good the constant loss of old ones. It is in this way that such common terms as "glamour," "eerie," "pony," and "winsome" have crept into the language. So indispensable an adjective as "clever" was once only to be found in dialect, and as late as the eighteenth century Dr. Johnson called it "a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation." Dialect thus serves a valuable purpose; and if it is inevitable, as it seems to be, that it should disappear, there is abundant reason why it should be preserved as the Yorkshire Society suggests.

Syrian and Iraki Mandates

THE constitutional crises which have befallen Syria and Irak offer certain points of similarity which have not failed to attract the attention of political observers. Both countries are under the mandatory system, the one being controlled by France and the other by Great Britain. In Irak, the Cabinet has resigned because of a difference of opinion with the mandatory power; in Syria, the Constituent Assembly has been suspended by the French for the same reason. And in both countries there is a strong demand that the military forces should be under Arab rather than European command.

There, however, the analogy ends. Irak, at least in name, is an independent state with a Constitution of its own and in treaty relations with the mandatory power, Great Britain. Syria, as yet, has no constitution; and the problem is to settle the respective spheres of French and Syrian in the good government of the country.

In Irak, although the Arab Cabinet resigned, it consented to carry on pending the appointment of its successor. The president of the Syrian Assembly has been less complaisant, and a complete deadlock has now been in existence for several months. The trouble arises over the fact that the draft Constitution approved by the Assembly last August was so framed as to demand concessions from the French far exceeding those which they felt it possible to make. Syria was to be an independent Republic; the command of the armed forces of the Syrian state and the control of its foreign relations were henceforth to be in Syrian hands. The Republic, moreover, was to comprise all the territories known by the name of Syria before the war, and post-war changes were to be regarded as null and void.

This last provision was a direct challenge to the Lebanese Republic, which the French had recognized as a separate political unit, distinct from Syria proper, and with an area considerably larger than that of the pre-war Lebanon. For the rest, the real meaning of the Constitution was that the mandate was to be set aside and that Syria was to emerge forthwith as a sovereign power, its relations with France being left to be settled by negotiation as between one state and another. So, at least, the draft was interpreted by the French, and the Constitution had hardly been adopted when Henri Ponsot, the High Commissioner, adjourned the Assembly for three months, and after that for three months more, in the hope that in the interval more moderate counsels would prevail. The Assembly has now been adjourned sine die, which presumably means that its labors are at an end, or at all events that it will not reassemble unless and until a satisfactory modus vivendi has been worked out behind the scenes.

In Irak the difference between mandator and mandated centers mainly around the revision of certain military and financial agreements which are subsidiary to the main treaty governing the relations of the two parties. Whereas the Syrians are, to all intents and purposes, united in opposing the French, there is probably a majority of Irakis who do not approve the military proposals of the Cabinet which happens to be in power. Consequently, Sir Gilbert Clayton, the new British High Commissioner in Irak, would appear to have both a stronger position and an easier task than his French coadjutor in Syria. But the fact that both Irakis and Syrians are mainly of Arab stock makes the political outlook in the two countries curiously similar, and it may be that the French would be well advised to take a leaf out of the British book in their attitude toward a race which is totally different from any in the French colonial empire, and with which the British have had many opportunities of becoming acquainted.

International Migration Problems

PROBLEMS arising from the regulation of migrations of considerable numbers of persons from one area of the earth's surface to another, such as those which prompted the enactment by the Congress of the National Origins Law, show no decrease, despite the general acceptance of the fundamental that a nation has the right strictly to limit, or wholly to prohibit, the incoming of peoples from other lands. In some cases the opposition to immigration is racial, as in the case of the insistence by Australia that only what are known as "white races" shall be allowed to enter that land, and the somewhat similar objections in South Africa against the incoming of migrants from India. In other regions the issues arising are chiefly economic, and prompted by a desire on the part of the industrial workers to prevent the importation of competitors from other countries who could be used to force wage reductions.

Reports from New Zealand to the effect that the Government of that land has issued a warning against indiscriminate immigration show the marked changes that have been brought about in that island commonwealth within a generation. It is not so long ago that, with broad areas of fertile land uncultivated, New Zealand was urging settlers to come and take up farming. It was found, however, that many of the newcomers failed to settle on the land, but remained in the towns and cities, so that it is claimed there is a surplus of industrial workers. A somewhat similar situation obtains in the Dominion of Canada, or at least in certain provinces, where it is asserted that the coming of foreign populations has so overstocked the labor market that many thousands of native-born Canadians have been forced to emigrate to the United States.

It is annually becoming more clearly manifest that emigration, as a remedy for unemployment caused by overproduction (or underconsumption) is but a makeshift which will have no permanent beneficial results. Conditions under which the solution of the problem of finding employment for all able to work, and willing to work, was believed to be the shipment of the unemployed to another land, have so radically changed that merely shifting populations around is recognized as a confession of incapacity to deal with existing situations.

Crossing a City Street

THE once simple little act of crossing a city street has become an international problem. Traffic experts all over the world are seeking to solve it. In these days one cannot boldly dash into a busy thoroughfare and negotiate its crossing in anything bearing a remote resemblance to a straight line. Neither can one expect to make it a continuous, uninterrupted trip from curb to curb. The crossing of city streets today, except at such points as are under the immediate control of traffic officers, is a difficult operation requiring not only a high degree of mental equilibrium but also strategic skill of no mean order.

Today the man who desires to cross the street at a given point approaches the curb with hesitating steps. Automobiles, motor-trucks and electric cars are scurrying up and down the avenue in almost continuous procession. Now and then a gap appears and it is for one of these gaps that the intending street crosser waits patiently on the outermost edge of the curbstone. He sees prospects of one as a cluster of faster automobiles appears to be breaking away from a group of slower cars in the rear. What looks to him like an opportunity to negotiate at least half the width of the street prompts him to prepare for a somewhat hasty and undignified advance. But as his right foot hangs poised over the gutter unexpected complications arise. The kaleidoscope movement of the traffic closes the gap. He retires for the moment and reconstructs his plan of campaign.

Once again he surveys the traffic far up and down the street. Another gap is widening as the motorcars from one direction are for the time being held up by some unexpected maneuver on the part of an erratic driver. He seizes the opportunity for a flank movement and circles the rear of a rattling grocery truck, the flapping fenders of which flip his coat tail as he gains about five yards and is temporarily stalled by an oncoming street car. Quick execution enables him to pass the rear of the car in advance of a furniture van. Another sally gives him a gain of five yards. With only two yards to go he makes a forward pass around the front of a parked sedan and follows it up with a touchdown. For those who like adventure this game of crossing a busy city street has much to commend it, but the great majority of pedestrians are likely to welcome the proposition of certain of the larger cities for the establishment of underpasses in some of their principal thoroughfares.

April Gardens

REGULARS of the Seed Catalogue Brigade in the northern states of the American Union have now left their firesides, and with these whimsical April days of sun and shower may be seen, singly and in clusters, surveying the monarchies, small or large, which they are pleased to call their gardens. The persistence of these devotees is admirable; their enthusiasm boundless. A mere sprig serves to brighten the gleam in their eyes. The fresh smell of warm, damp earth lures them unswervingly into tool houses and cellar ways, from which they emerge, purposeful in mien, bearing dusty rakes and dull shears. Strange things happen in the best of families. The man of the house arrives at breakfast with scrubbed but still suspiciously grubby finger nails, or comes home a bit early "because work was light at the office." Bright smocks and a floppy hat appear from somewhere—"just to be ready." Of course, matters of erstwhile importance are not exactly neglected—not exactly—but this is really a good time to get last year's leaves out from under the lilac hedge, and Mr. Jones will lend his roller today. How fine, too, that the grass which was started in that shady place has lived through the winter.

With all the regularity of bird migrations, these flocks of garden zealots do their work. Find them out on pilgrimages—casual ones, of course!—around the house or into far corners of the back yard, and it is a sure sign that the season is on. One smile of April, through fickle skies of baby-blue, and they burst forth like the buds on the trees, to see what they can see. Then it is that conversations on the 7:40 train are shifted to the best list of "glads" or a variety of rose, "easy if you do it this way." Neighborliness suddenly includes exchanged advice on serious points of soil and the wisest thing to do this year with that bare spot.

The long and the short of it is that these really are great days. With perennial freshness they sweep into the consciousness of numberless respectable citizens, filling them with a brisk zeal for digging and grubbing. Furthermore, they bring round each year a grist of new enthusiasts in every community, and the consequent adding of more gardens, with all they can mean to those who plan and work in them. April but smiles on the devotee of the seed catalogue. A crocus in bloom becomes an event. Word that the lilac leaves are half an inch long is welcomed as breakfast talk. A shy sign of green on the little tree lately promised to the brush pile is acclaimed with the interest usually accorded only to "hot news."

Editorial Notes

That the Canadian newspapers will listen to the appeal of the National Council of Education, that they curtail the use of those syndicate comic strips from the United States which feature crime, marital differences and violence, as one step to meet the challenge of so-called demoralizing influences of certain types of imported periodicals and newspaper features, is not too much to expect. Now what a fine thing it would be if the United States syndicates would stop furnishing such strips.

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to a new car, golf, tennis, baseball and, perhaps, to the garden that ought to be spaded.

And speaking of the Best Business Letters, how about:

> Gentlemen: Inclosed find check.

Collinson Owen Reports From Home

I

SOME kind person living west of the Rocky Mountains writes to me, apropos of certain travel articles that appeared in these pages: "The last we heard of you, you were in Texas. Your last written words were, 'And so, good-by to Texas.' But why stop there? Unless, that is to say, you sailed back to England from Galveston."

No, I did not return to England from Galveston. I saw quite a lot of the United States, indeed, after leaving Texas. But it had been agreed that I should do fifteen articles, and as it happened, the fifteen ran out when I was somewhere in Texas. My literary gasoline might just as easily have failed me in New Mexico or Arizona. Indeed I was sometimes tempted to burn it up so rapidly that it might have left me stranded in Los Angeles, which would have been a pity, despite the climate.

But Texas it was, and it was rather a sad moment. I felt somewhat as Gibbon did when he paced his garden at Lausanne just after he had written the last words of "The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire." That monumental task was at last done—but what did life hold now that it was over? So with me. My fifteen articles were done—but what was a fellow to do with no more articles to write? I arrived at New Orleans feeling almost like a man out of work. So many things to look at, so many impressions. And no Sixteenth Article to write. . . . "The Rise and Fall of an English Observer in America."

However, since then cables have flashed, at so much a word, back and forth across the Atlantic. And here we take up the remainder of the happy tale, for what it is worth.

There come moments in American travel when one's hotel bedroom is a haven of peace and comfort, a very home from home. Then it is that one blesses American plumbing, and that energy which has wrested from the wilderness a bath to every bedroom. Home is where the bath is. A bell boy brings up your smaller things, the trunk follows soon after, the door closes and you are mercifully alone.

* * *

Such a moment as this comes in New Orleans. From California I have spent four successive nights in the train, one of them due to a missed connection. They said it had never happened on that particular railway before, but this was small consolation for a man who had to spend all Sunday in something very much resembling a freight yard.

Throughout that period from California I had worn—in the daytime—the same shirt. There were two chief reasons for this. The first was that after a single day in the train one's shirt loses its first gleam of purity and thereafter apparently would not appreciably alter even if you wore it a week—though it is to be hoped one will never be so tempted. The second, and the far more important, reason was this—that the morning's ordeal of awakening in a Pullman bunk, acquiring your trousers while in a recumbent position, and generally making a sufficient show of preliminary respectability to be able to walk along to the wash room and make yourself presentable for the day—all this is such a desperate business that the advantage of having a shirt ready to slip on, without having to rummage into your bag for another, is worth at such a moment many dollars.

Oh, those ordeals in the wash room. The swaying of the train, the collisions with other men, the "pardon me's," the shaving soap that won't be found; the puzzling and rather dubious business about the cleansing of teeth, to say nothing of countless other details that seem monumental at the time.

* * *

After four nights of this, then, the entry into one's hotel bedroom at about ten of the morning, even though it is only to be one's home for a day or two, brings all the peace of journey's end. It does not matter what city it is, or that out of the window one can see, through a haze of smoke and pale silvery sunshine, the shining waters of a mighty river. All that matters is that one is able to stretch and move at ease, to hurl away clothes crumpled by travel and tumble into a bath. Then the formal bedroom seems so comfortable, so homelike, that one wonders whether it is not foolish to leave it, just to explore some new city. . . . Cities are all alike, more or less, and what can be better than lounging about in one's dressing gown? Even in New Orleans.

I had sent one letter in advance and more or less forgotten it, not really expecting it to produce any particular result. But the telephone bell rang and there followed it an engaging personality, especially told off by his newspaper proprietor to see that things were made pleasant for the stranger. He was one of those men with whom one finds it possible to glide into an almost immediate intimacy. A newspaper man of wide experience, he had made New Orleans his metropolis for many years past, and liked it and its life. But he liked Mexico better than anywhere. Most of us are tormented by this desire to be somewhere else.

Having talked, we went out for a walk. There was no automobile waiting, for which I was grateful. You can't see any city from an automobile. You must walk in order to feel it, to realize that the inhabitants are really people and not merely pedestrians.

Thus we made our way down the wide and busy Canal Street—a thoroughfare which very much recalls what in the old days was known as Sackville Street, Dublin. Here in a flash one recalled countless storied impressions of the South: cottonfields, anecdotes about Negroes, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and the rest.

Here for the first time in the United States I was in a city where a colored population really "belonged." One does not feel in New Orleans that they were ever transplanted from anywhere else. Like Topsy they have just growed up with the country. In any other city the colored people I had seen seemed more or less exotic. Here they seemed to be native, and no doubt that is exactly what they feel about it themselves.

* * *

We crossed into the old French quarter and at once, forgetting the colored persons on Canal Street, I tried to kindle the illusion that in one moment I had crossed, quicker than Lindbergh, from Louisiana to Paris.

But despite one's good intentions it could not quite be done. There was the usual clash between imagination and the reality. For many years my idea of New Orleans had been that of an old and gracious city, hallowed by time, with perhaps a suggestion of the quiet stateliness of Bath, and with it all very French, as it might be Bordeaux. And here at last I was in "the old French quarter."

To be quite truthful, this old quarter of New Orleans is little more than a depressed Soho. Yet it is this old section of the city which gives New Orleans that comfortable historical background which is so rare in American cities. Even if it is a rather depressed Soho, it is very well worth while. On exploration one finds genuine antique shops there. Also, many shops and houses with two-tiered verandas, which are much pleasanter to look at than exterior fire escapes. Likewise, genuine French restaurants, where those who write the menu cards really know what they are putting down.

Here, too, there are fine old houses, still inhabited as such. In one of them one evening I sat before a comforting open coal fire, where the gathering and the talk and the women were just about what you would find in Chelsea, and where incidentally it was mentioned to me that the old slave quarters had been turned into a kitchen. One can really feel in New Orleans that it has as many yesterdays as tomorrows.

* * *

I had mentioned early to my kind guide in New Orleans that having heard so much of the old French cuisine for which the city was famous, I was anxious to sample it immediately.

To tell the truth, I was very anxious to meet a new kind of dinner. There is admirable food in America, but it is everywhere much the same. The celery and black olives that you meet in Massachusetts you will also meet in California. They are the inevitable prelude to a hotel meal which, though no doubt excellent in itself, is too much like a thousand others. What is more, I had found American diet on the whole rather too sweet.

Thus with very great ceremony I was introduced to Jules, as he shall be. Here and there in America I had enjoyed some very notable repasts in banquet form, notably a dinner in New York and a luncheon in Pasadena. But this particular meal remains in my memory as the most interesting I ate in the United States. It had individuality, it was superbly cooked, it was my own. This being so, we will honor the menu by setting it out in state:

Oysters Rockefeller
Langouste Thermidor
Pommes Soufflés
Perdreau Chasseur
Salade Bayard

But alas, with only me to eat it! With New Orleans, no doubt, full of amiable people, who would have come to share it with me. However, the waiter and the proprietor did their best to fill up the gap, making a pleasant fuss of the lone visitor. And when some twenty-four hours later I climbed once more into a Pullman the excellence of the local French cuisine was one of the pleasant memories I carried away from New Orleans. C. O.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Giving the American Indian a Fair Deal

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A word of considerable hope and encouragement has come recently from the Indian Bureau of the United States Government. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, intends to reorganize the Indian Bureau, it is reported, and is looking for a trained sociologist to be at its head. This is indeed good news. Evidence of late has been given to the public that all was not well in the bureau's affairs.

The report submitted about a year ago by the Institute for Government Research pointed out much that was not well with the workings of the Indian Bureau. Then came Vera L. Connolly, writing for the Good Housekeeping Magazine, with another thoroughgoing investigation. This last mentioned report, published in the February and March issues of this year, should be read by every friend of the American Indian!

In Secretary Wilbur's investigation and reorganization, attention should be given to the æsthetic side of the Indian. It is all right to "civilize" him, perhaps, but we should not "modernize" him. Let us teach him to paint, to sing, to dance—but to do so in his own way, interpreting his own history, traditions and legends. Let us provide means whereby his art of weaving and pottery-making will be perpetuated. The world would lose much if these things were to disappear and become a member of the other legions of "lost arts."

By all means give the Indian his citizenship. Do so, too, without qualifications; if not, then take it away from him entirely. I am one of those who believe that the Indian is not yet ready to be thrown out into our civilization without some form of guiding hand to aid him. The time will come when their civilization can be blended into ours without any of the ill-effects that would attend an attempt to thrust our civilization upon them at this time. The process must be gradual and accomplished through patient guidance and education.

In closing, let me ask that the Indian finally be given a fair deal. For far too long has he been made a scapegoat for unscrupulous politicians and office-holders. It is high time that he be raised to the position he deserves and that he be treated more like a civilized nation ought to treat its charges. JOSEPH R. MCLAUGHLIN.

Ravenna, O.

The Corner Drug Store

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The joke-engineers of the Nation are seizing eagerly on the changed activities of drug stores as new material to aid them in plying their own trade, and no "colyum" is now complete without a jibe, more or less gentle, at "the corner drug store."

Please do not jeer at the drug store. Is it not better than the corner saloon?

Is it not a good thing for mankind that drugs are being crowded off the counters and decorative wash cloths taking their place? Is it not well for the tired mother that instead of a dopy soothing sirup the drug store now purveys the pacifying cone, which transports "little Johnny and his sister Sue" to the realm of gustatory joy and insures subsequent harmony?

Let us wish the chemists success in every departure from drugs and every venture into the realm of beauty, color and utility; and let us only hope that the cigar and tobacco will soon follow the drugs into oblivion. Let us not jeer but applaud. (MISS) MYRA EMMONS.

New York, N. Y.

Anglo-American Sea Law

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your leading article of March 23 proposes an international conference on maritime law, and you contrast the American formula of "The Freedom of the Seas" with the theory expressed in the words "Britannia rules the waves."

I venture to suggest a variation in the procedure.

If war is ever to be genuinely outlawed England and the United States must show the world how. To bring in other nations is to complicate the problem.

Once Washington and Westminster between themselves can agree to abandon warfare by land and sea, others will certainly follow.

The reservations qualifying the Kellogg pact connote differences not yet overcome, and an Anglo-American conference should first of all investigate the reservations with a view to their reduction or elimination as far as they hold England and the United States apart.

The World Court will be able to settle all differences of interpretation.

As the reservations begin to disappear the chances of Anglo-American friction will also decrease and maritime law will give us less concern.

The ancestors of the Pilgrim fathers were on board Queen Elizabeth's fleet which established British sea law and gave the words "Britannia rules the waves," the significant context "Britons never shall be slaves"—a formula respected in Old and New England today.

Before being burned at the stake for treason and heresy, Archbishop Cranmer reminded Queen Mary how our Lord resisted the temptation to assume temporal sovereignty over all the kingdoms of the earth, and the invasion of the English seas by the Spanish Armada was a reply to Cranmer.

The descendants of those who established sea law have become divided, but before other nations are called in, I think the sea-lawyers of Westminster and Washington should meet and consider how far good will can carry both countries toward amendments which are mutually acceptable. R. C. HAWKIN.

London, Eng.

The Grant Monument in New York

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The special committee of the Grant Monument Association, which has in hand the raising of a fund to complete the Grant Monument on Riverside Drive, New York, desires to thank you for the account of this project published in the Monitor of March 19.

At the same time, may we ask you also to publish this letter to convey to your readers the most necessary fact, from our point of view, which was inadvertently overlooked in your published mention, namely that subscriptions for any amount to this fund should be sent to the treasurer of the association, W. John Logan, Hanover National Bank, 11 Nassau Street, New York City.

THOMAS W. HOTCHKISS,
New York, N. Y. Secretary, Special Committee.